

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1971

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

Established 1887

Gromyko Urges U.S. Peace Move

Asks Serious Look at Brezhnev Line... By Bernard Gwertzman... MOSCOW, April 4 (AP)...



GUEST OF HONOR—British Prime Minister Edward Heath's motorcade driving through West Berlin to Charlottenburg Castle and a formal reception by the city's senate.

During Stopover in City

Heath Reaffirms Berlin Support

WEST BERLIN, April 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath pledged a continuing British military shield for isolated West Berlin today...

Mrs. Meir Bars Cairo Plan

Israeli Cabinet Not to Meet For 2-Week Holiday Recess

JERUSALEM, April 4 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir today rejected Egyptian conditions for reopening the Suez Canal...

France Closes Top School, Allegedly Red-Controlled

PARIS, April 4 (NYT).—One of France's most famous schools, the Ecole Normale Supérieure, was temporarily closed today...

Hussein Takes Tougher Line With Palestine Guerrillas

AMMAN, April 4 (UPI).—King Hussein reiterated his tough line on the guerrillas today as Palestinian leaders promised to seek an end to fighting...

Angry Green Beret Recounts Many Executions

Bloomfield, N.J., said that he was admitting his complicity out of anger over the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. on charges of premeditated murder...

Nixon Personally Will Make Ultimate Decision on Calley

Army Chief 'Surprised' By Uproar

HOUSTON, Texas, April 4 (AP).—The Army chief of staff, Gen. William Westmoreland, who was the commander of troops in Vietnam at the time of the My Lai massacre...



FRIENDLY CALL—Alabama's Gov. George Wallace leaving Lt. William Calley after a visit at his quarters.

He'll Await All Appeals, Then Step In

By Carroll Kilpatrick... SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (UPI).—President Nixon announced yesterday that he will personally review and decide the case of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. although he is not legally required to do so...

I Feel No Guilt

"No, I feel no guilt, not in the least," he said. "It is an absurd allegation."

Geneva Conventions Cited

"Moral and Legal Obligation" To Try Calley Noted by Army... WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—The Army, defending itself against public outcry against the trial and conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr....

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Meeting in Cairo

CAIRO, April 4 (UPI).—Representatives of eight Arab heads of state gathered in Cairo today for a meeting to discuss the crisis in Jordan.

Senators Voice Concern

WASHINGTON, April 4 (Reuters).—Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee expressed deep concern Friday about the case of Lt. Calley from the standpoint of individual justice for him and others who may be similarly charged.

Angry Green Beret Recounts Many Executions

Robert F. Marasco... Bloomfield, N.J., said that he was admitting his complicity out of anger over the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. on charges of premeditated murder...



Robert F. Marasco

Flood of Criticism

There was an immediate outpouring of criticism against the military court from segments of the public and Congress, and on Thursday Mr. Nixon announced that Lt. Calley be removed from the stockade at Fort Benning, Ga., and returned to his quarters while his case is under review.

Extra Ingredient

The President believes that he should add "that extra ingredient to the review process" and make it clear he will give it a "qualitative" review of the kind a chief executive gives in a pardon process, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

Bengali Solidarity a Factor

Pakistan Charges Indians Are Giving Arms to Rebels

NEW DELHI, April 4 (NYT)—Radio Pakistan has charged that nine Indian "vehicles" loaded with arms and ammunition crossed the East Pakistan border and were stopped by West Pakistani troops.

Gromyko Asks U.S. Move to Ease Tension

(Continued from Page 1) It is sometimes asked: how trustworthy is this, what is the real value of agreements with some states if they do not always observe these agreements?

under way in the Indian state of West Bengal, which borders on East Pakistan, to organize aid efforts, and several groups of volunteers have reportedly crossed the border with supplies of food, medicine and ammunition.

Senior officials in Calcutta said privately Friday that discussions for organizing an underground arms and supply network were under way, and they expressed strong support for the project.

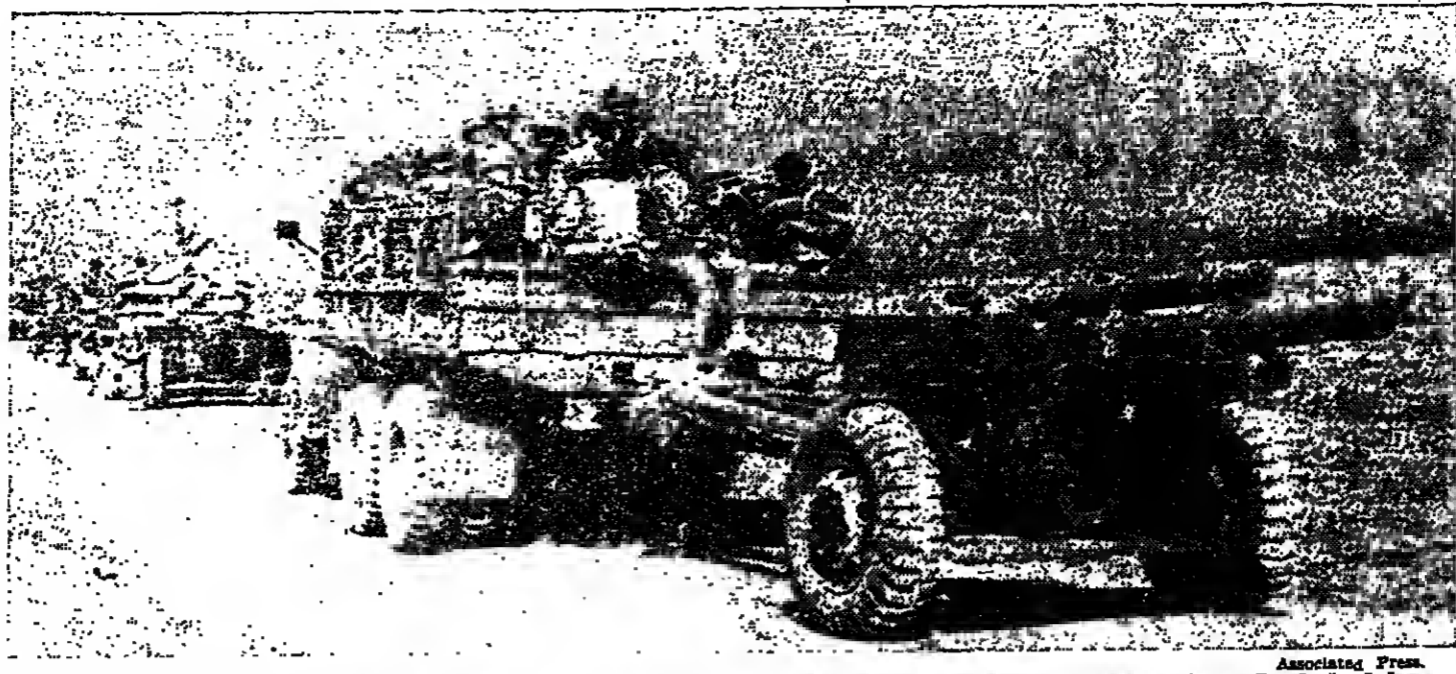
Indian Premier Indira Gandhi said today that while India does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, it is not proper or possible to keep quiet concerning the events in East Pakistan.

RAWALPINDI, West Pakistan, April 4 (AP)—More than 600 Americans in East Pakistan will fly from Decca to Karachi, West Pakistan, in Pakistan International Airlines-PIA-Boeing-707 planes in an airlift scheduled to start today, official airline sources said here yesterday.

Nixon Personally Will Make Ultimate Decision on Calley

(Continued from Page 1) factor, but the President's belief that a "qualitative" decision was needed.

Welfare Secretary Elliot L. Richardson and presidential counselor Robert H. Finch, all of whom have been in San Clemente.



MOVING OUT—South Vietnamese marines prepare to leave their command post at Khe Sanh for new positions along the coast of Vietnam. Khe Sanh had been a staging area for the recent incursion into Laos.

New Fast-Selling U.S. Disc Is 'Battle Hymn of Lt. Calley'

WASHINGTON, April 4—A record hearing the title "The Battle Hymn of Lt. Calley" is enjoying phenomenal success—300,000 claimed sales in three days—as part of the surge of public sympathy for the 27-year-old lieutenant following his murder conviction.

My name is William Calley, I'm a soldier of this land, I've tried to do my duty, And to gain the upper hand; But they've made me out a villain, They have stamped me with a brand As we go marching on.

While we were fighting in the jungles They were marching in the streets, While we were dying in the rice fields They were helping our defeat, While we were facing bullets They were sounding a retreat.

We took the jungle village Exactly like the United States, We responded to their rifle fire With everything we had, And when the smoke had cleared away A hundred souls lay dead.

79 Pct. in Poll In U.S. Oppose Calley Verdict

NEW YORK, April 4 (Reuters)—Results of a poll released last night show that 79 percent of 523 Americans interviewed disapproved of the court-martial finding that Lt. William L. Calley Jr. was guilty of murdering South Vietnamese civilians.

The poll, conducted for Newsweek by the Gallup organization, showed that 81 percent felt that the 27-year-old lieutenant's life sentence was too harsh. It was called fair by 11 percent and too lenient by 1 percent while 7 percent had no opinion.

President Nixon's decision to release Lt. Calley pending an appeal was endorsed by 83 percent in the poll.

Army Chief 'Surprised'

(Continued from Page 1) meeting, a statement issued by the chairman, Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., noted that the case was still in judicial channels for consideration "of the proper punishment, including the question of leniency if this action is deemed to be proper."

McGovern's View LOS ANGELES, April 4 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern, D., S. D., a presidential hopeful, said here yesterday that Lt. Calley's conviction "in no way assuages the guilt of all of us" in the war in Indochina.

Not Only Case, Hanoi Says TOKYO, April 4 (AP)—The Hanoi army paper said yesterday that Lt. Calley "is not the scapegoat of the Song My (My Lai) massacre. It added: 'There have been many other bloody massacres daily committed by tens of thousands of U.S. troops in South Vietnam.'"

Angry Green Beret Recounts Executions

(Continued from Page 1) mised himself in lie-detector tests and questioning under sodium pentathol (truth serum).

When the charges against the Berets were dropped, the secretary of the Army, Stanley R. Resor, said that the CIA was "not directly involved in the alleged incident."

Plus 450 GIs Killed in Support Saigon General Reports U.S. Lost 104 Copters of 608 Hit

SAIGON, April 4 (UPI)—Communist gunners damaged 504 U.S. helicopters during the six-week Laos operation and shot down 104 of them, Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam told South Vietnam's Senate Defense Committee during a weekend briefing at Dong Ha.

Gen. Lam, South Vietnamese commander of the Laos operation, also said that about 450 American servicemen were killed supporting the drive. He stressed that U.S. casualties and helicopters hit has not been confirmed by the U.S. command.

South of Firebase-6, government forces reported killing 63 guerrillas in Phou Khat and Dar Lac in the morning. The Communists overran Firebase-6 Wednesday, the U.S. command reported.

Abbie Hoffman One of the Leaders U.S. Leftists Tape Programs For Hanoi to Beam to GIs

NEW YORK (NYT)—With a mixture of intense radical piety and mild international intrigue, a group of radio-loving Americans are preparing a series of radio programs for use by Radio Hanoi.

TEHRAN, April 4 (UPI)—Iran today blamed Maoists for a series of recent fires, robberies, murders and planned assassinations. It said constituted a plot against the government.

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Iran Accuses Maoists of Plot

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Table with columns for city names and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, BAGDAD, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOMBAY, BRNO, CAIRO, COPENHAGEN, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, GENEVA, HANOI, HONG KONG, ISTANBUL, LISBON, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PRAGUE, ROME, SALT LAKE CITY, STOCKHOLM, SWITZERLAND, TAIPEI, TOKYO, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, YOKOHAMA.

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Advertisement for SAIE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS. Text: 'CABESSA 120 Rue La Fayette 105 07. 20-21-22. ELY 44-77 4th Floor on the left (Open every day, except Sundays)'

Handwritten signature or mark: 'J.P. K... SA'

Fulbright Sees Danger of U.S. Dictatorship

By John W. Finney
NEW HAVEN, April 4 (NYT).—Sen. J. W. Fulbright foresees a decline and possible fall of constitutional democracy in the United States unless there is a reversal of a foreign policy, what he describes as "greater militarism" and "ever-increasing powers in the hands of the President."

Neither constitutional government nor democratic freedoms survive, Fulbright said, as long as there has been for the last 30 years "a concentration of power in the hands of the President."

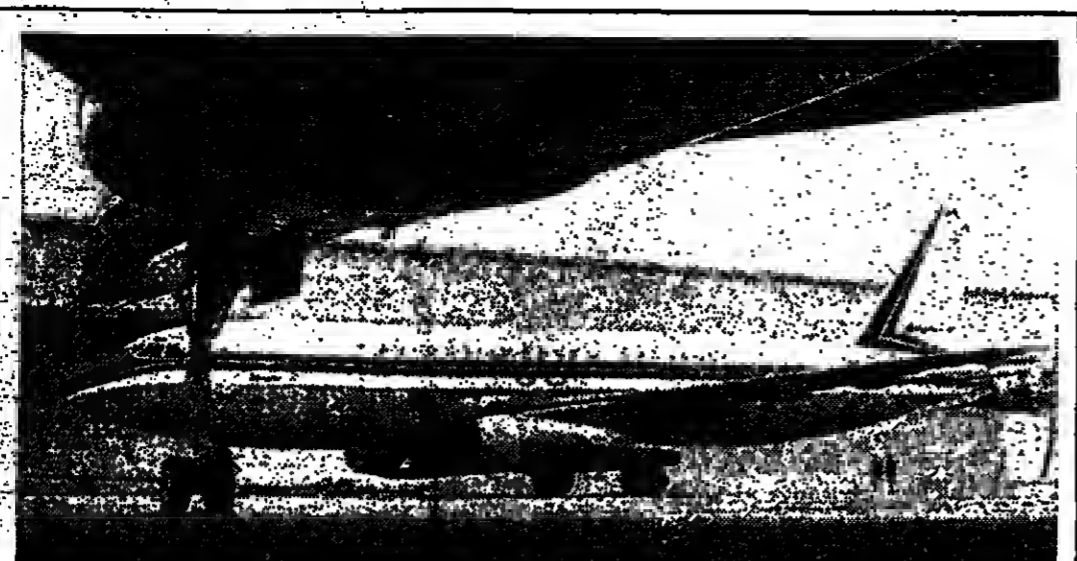
Sen. Fulbright spoke before the House of Representatives on the 80th anniversary of the publication of the journal, expanded on a theme which has begun to develop in recent months, that what he regarded as the present policy of power politics and militarism would lead inevitably to "subversion of democracy at home and its replacement by authoritarian government."

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DEBUT ON WHEELS—France's Marcel Dassault aircraft company rolls out its Mercure, a 134-155-passenger, wide-body airliner designed for routes up to 1,000 miles. The \$6-million aircraft, developed at a cost of \$200 million, will go into commercial operation in 1973. At that time, Dassault will take the plane on a presentation tour of the United States, where it hopes to sell 170 units. In the foreground is the undercarriage of France's atomic bomber, the Dassault Mystere-IV.

Nixon Rebuffs Rogers on Red Trade

By Bernard D. Nossiter
WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).—President Nixon has quietly vetoed a proposal by two of his cabinet officers to promote more trade with East Europe.

The plan, advanced by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, would have given the President discretionary power to extend the same tariff rates to Communist nations now enjoyed by the United States' non-Communist trading partners.

The Senate deals tomorrow with a trade bill that could help expand U.S. exports to East Europe, AP said. It is to act on a bill to expand and extend the Export-Import Bank, which uses loans, guarantees and insurance to encourage U.S. exports.

Under present law, the bank cannot extend any credit or guarantee for exports to East Europe. The bill would repeal that ban, and empower the President to permit such assistance "for any transaction which he determines will be in the national interest."

Towards the end of his administration, President Lyndon B. Johnson asked Congress for power to grant "most-favored-nation" treatment to Communist countries at his discretion. The request was never acted upon.

The newest version is believed to be the first time that Republican cabinet officers have formally suggested that approach.

Under existing trade legislation, only Poland and Yugoslavia enjoy this status. Goods from other Communist nations can only enter the United States at higher tariff rates imposed in earlier, more protectionist eras.

Authoritative sources disclosed—and the White House has confirmed—that the President turned down the Rogers-Stans plan about two months ago. Officials said he did so both for foreign policy and domestic political reasons.

Mr. Nixon, it is said, did not regard this as an appropriate time to signal a relaxation in relations with the Soviet Union and its bloc. The President reportedly is looking for greater movement in the talks to limit strategic arms or a lessening of tensions over Vietnam before asking Congress for the discretionary trade power.

At home, Mr. Nixon is said to fear that a move to liberalize trade with Communists would offend hard-line Republicans in Congress, the strongest supporters of his war policies.

Romania Is Target
The Rogers-Stans proposal, officials said, was designed chiefly to open up trade with Romania, the most independent member of the bloc.

If these negotiations succeeded, it was thought that Hungary would be the next country to receive most-favored-nation treatment.

The chief arguments advanced for liberalization were political rather than economic. Proponents contend that lowering trade barriers to Communist goods would make East European nations less dependent on trade with the Soviet Union.

Ruling Requires Congressmen to Leave Reserves

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—A federal court ruling that it is illegal for congressmen to hold commissions in the military reserves will bring no immediate exodus of House and Senate members from the reserves.

U. S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell made the decision Friday, but he turned down a request that he issue an injunction requiring the 117 senators and representatives to give up their military positions immediately.

The judge said he expected his decision to be appealed to higher courts.

An anti-war group called the Reservists' Committee to Stop the War brought the suit, arguing that the practice of a member of Congress holding a reserve commission violates the Constitution. One section of the Constitution says: "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

Mr. Gesell said the holding of a reserve commission amounted to "an office." He said the issue had never been tested in court before.

Nixon Considers Abortion 'Unacceptable' Birth Control

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (NYT).—President Nixon declared yesterday that he regarded abortion as "an unacceptable form of population control" and asserted that he could not reconcile "unrestricted abortion policies, or abortion on demand" with his "personal belief in the sanctity of human life."

He did not, however, comment directly on the growing movement across the country for liberalized abortion laws.

Mr. Nixon's views were contained in a statement formally announcing his decision to re-direct the Pentagon to make its policy on abortions at military bases throughout the United States correspond with the laws of the states where those bases are located.

The effect of this directive, Mr. Nixon said, was to reverse service regulations issued last summer that had "liberalized the rules on abortions at military hospitals."

His statement read in part: "From personal and religious beliefs I consider abortion an unacceptable form of population control. Further, unrestricted abortion policies, or abortion on demand, I cannot square with my personal belief in the sanctity of human life—including the life of the yet unborn. For surely, the unborn have rights also, recognized in law, recognized even in principles expounded by the United Nations."

"Our is a nation with a Judeo-Christian heritage. It is also a nation with serious social problems—problems of malnutrition, of broken homes, of poverty and delinquency. But none of these problems justify such a solution."

"A good and generous people will not opt, in my view, for this kind of alternative to its social dilemma. Rather, it will open its hearts and homes to the unwanted children of its own, as it has done for the unwanted millions of other lands."

French Women Report Abortions
PARIS, April 4 (Reuters).—Three hundred and forty-three women—including some of the most famous in France—signed a full-page magazine statement published here today declaring that they have had abortions and calling for the unhindered right to abortion.

The list, which appeared in the weekly magazine, Le Nouvel Observateur, included the names of novelist Simone de Beauvoir and Françoise Sagan and actresses Catherine Deneuve, Jeanne Moreau, Micheline Presle and Marina Vlady.

Their birth control appeal said a million women had an abortion each year in France, under conditions which were dangerous because of the need for secrecy, although the operation was simple if done under medical supervision.

Navy Deploying First Submarine Armed With MIRV

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The Navy has started deploying submarines carrying Poseidon nuclear warheads which can be aimed at many separate targets, it was announced last week.

After a delay of about three months, the submarine James Madison left Charleston, S. C., Wednesday morning. It can carry up to ten individual missiles.

The delay was attributed to production line problems.

A second Poseidon-armed submarine, the Daniel Boone, is due to sail this summer. Eventually the United States plans to convert 31 of its 41 Polaris submarines for this multiple independently targetable Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) weapon.

This means that within the next few years, the United States will be able to mount a total of up to 5,440 Poseidon and Polaris missile warheads in submarine firing tubes. But only about half of that fleet is deployed at any one time.

Malfatti in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—Franco Maria Malfatti, European Economic Community executive commission president, arrived here yesterday from Brussels for discussions in New York and Washington on economic and trade relations between the United States and the European community.

Cervical Cancer May Be VD Caused by a Common Virus

By Jane E. Brody
CAREFREE, Ariz., April 4 (NYT).—Evidence that cervical cancer is a venereal disease caused by a common virus transmitted through sexual intercourse is rapidly accumulating, a physician reported here yesterday.

Although it may take years to establish the precise role the virus plays in the development of this common form of cancer, the physician, Dr. Andre Nahmas, said that the link was close enough to warrant cancer check-ups every six months among women found through routine pap smears to be infected with the virus.

Among women of low socio-economic groups that Dr. Nahmas has studied, one out of four who have once had the virus infection go on to develop cancer or precancer of the cervix.

Recent studies in several countries have indicated that infection by this virus—called genital or type-2 herpes virus—is the second most common venereal disease, after gonorrhea. Genital herpes occurs in one out of 3,000 women in high socio-economic groups, in one of 250 women in low socio-economic groups and in three out of four women who have had sexual contact with infected males.

There is currently no way of treating a genital herpes infection, but cervical cancer is 100 percent curable when detected in its earliest stages.

Type-2 herpes virus is a close relative of the herpes simplex virus which causes cold sores around the mouth. Type-2 herpes produces similar sores on the genital organs, but most women who have herpes infection of the cervix have no symptoms of the disease, Dr. Nahmas said. He added, however, that a "silent" infection can be readily detected by microscopic study of the cells obtained through a pap smear.

The pap test is usually used to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which may be cancerous or later become cancerous. Cervical cancer, the third most common cause of cancer deaths in women, is expected to afflict an estimated 42,000 American women this year and is expected to cause 13,000 deaths.

Since the suspected role of sex-ually transmitted herpes virus in the development of cervical cancer was first reported three years ago, a wealth of data supporting this notion has been gathered through intensive laboratory and population studies. Dr. Nahmas said. The doctor, who is a pediatrician, epidemiologist and virologist at Emory University in Atlanta, reported the findings to an American Cancer Society seminar for science writers being held here.

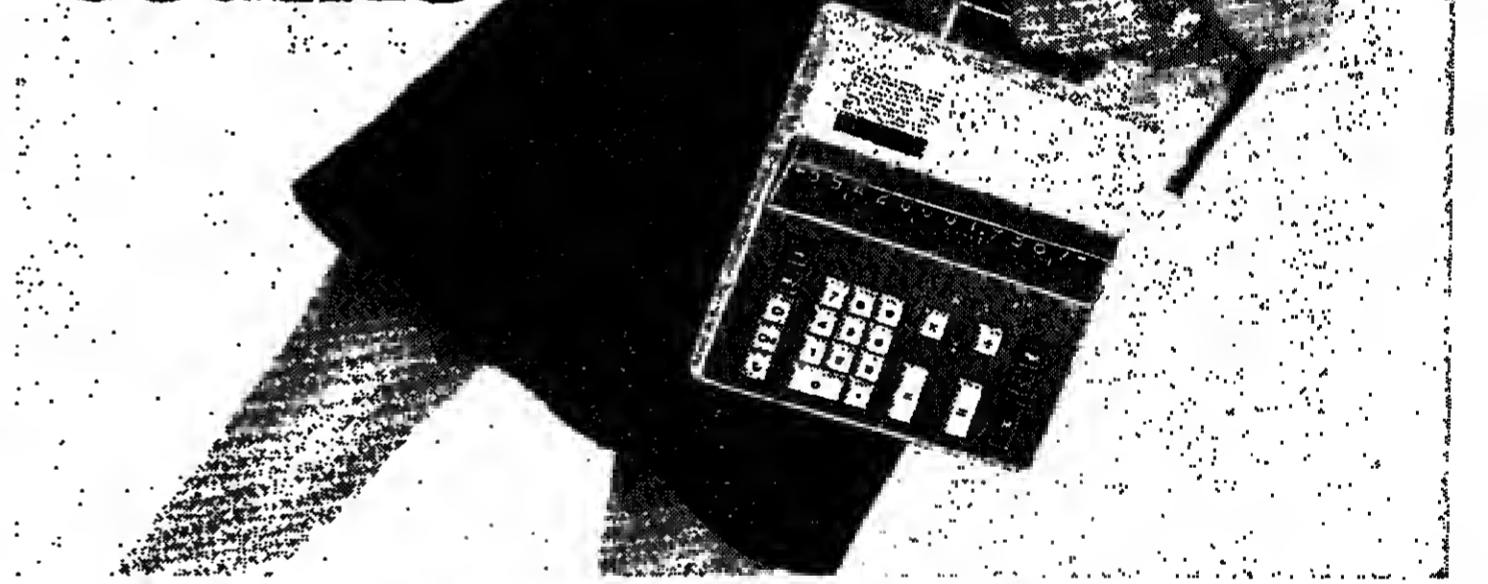
He said that a study of 300 women who had evidence of type-2 herpes infection but who had not yet developed cancer is showing that they are six times more likely to get cervical cancer than women who have never had herpes infection.

Guest Book Of Hitler Is Sold for \$928
MUNICH, April 4 (AP).—Adolf Hitler's guest book has been sold for 3,400 marks (\$928), the top price paid at a two-day auction of the Nazi leader's personal effects, the auctioneers reported yesterday.

The items were the property of the estate of Anna Winter, Hitler's housekeeper in Munich from 1929 to 1945. She died last year.

The swastika-adorned book from Hitler's Munich household contains signatures of Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler and Joseph Goebbels. The book's buyer was not identified.

It's Canon that counts



New micro-electronic midget calculator has over 15,000 elements
Smaller by half than former models, the newest book-size Canola L121 handles complex calculations up to 12 digits, 0-6 decimal points. Independent 12-digit memory bank allows direct addition and subtraction of products and quotients. Plus easy-as-ABC chain multiplication and division. Four ultra-high integration LSIs make it all possible.

Operates silently with a featherlight touch on color-coded keyboard, logically designed with frequently used keys double-size for easy use. Correct answer flashes on optically perfect display panel. Equipped with handle for convenient carrying. Write for full details on the Canola L121 (also available in model L120 without memory bank) and other models of Canon's distinguished line of desktop calculators.

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Miami and Mexico start in Paris

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TRANSLATIONS
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Partly Cloudy or Partly Sunny?

It is always difficult to predict the international weather from speeches made at gatherings such as the Soviet Communist congress—or an American political convention. The speakers are almost always addressing two quite distinct audiences: their own constituency and the world at large. Frequently, different speakers will point their remarks in opposite directions, although presumably representing the same policies. The result is, frequently, that the weather forecaster must hesitate between describing the outlook as partly cloudy or as partly sunny.

This is the case with the 24th congress in Moscow assembled. Mr. Brezhnev opened by even-handedly condemning the United States on most counts, but holding out the prospect of negotiation. Defense Minister Grechko emphasized the condemnation; Foreign Minister Gromyko emphasized the negotiations. The whole could be depicted heretically by the eagle on the great seal of the United States, with arrows in one claw and olive branches in the other—a fair symbol of a strong state, but little use in charting the immediate future.

On the whole, the Soviet position seems to be that it would be easy to reach an accord on almost anything—on Moscow's terms. But allowing for the distortions inevitable on such occasions as the congress, this is not without hope. It may be possible to come to an agreement with the Soviet Union on a less one-sided basis than the speeches might seem to indicate. It is also more than possible that the less than monolithic

structure of the Soviet Communist party contains its own inner struggles, its own military-industrial complex, which does not enjoy being re-tooled for the production of consumer goods, and would prefer to continue the arms race unabated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gromyko's emphasis on American "zig-zags" in the Berlin discussions could stand a little illumination. It may be that the American delegation to these talks has changed its position; if so, that remains locked within the negotiating chambers. But the Soviet Union has played some games of its own—or at least East Germany has done so.

The old issue of allowing West Berliners to visit relatives across the wall has served somewhat the same purpose for the Communists that prisoners of war have done for the Hanoi government—an emotional question that North Vietnam and East Germany have used in an attempt to extract major concessions. By broadening the visiting problem to take in a whole complex of issues over Berlin, the East Germans apparently attempted to by-pass the four-power negotiations over the divided city.

They failed, and the wall remains intact, families still separated. But the episode casts a curious light on Soviet diplomacy and on Mr. Gromyko's complaint, "If the American side," said the foreign minister, "is really interested in promoting agreement, who then is keeping it from doing so?" Well, the Soviet-East German play in Berlin is one answer.

The President and My Lai

No development in the whole tragic history of the Vietnam war has produced a more spontaneous outcry than the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. The protests have brought into unaccustomed unity such divergent national figures as Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and Dr. Benjamin Spock, to say nothing of millions of Americans not normally given to public expressions of outrage.

But the mass clamor in no way alters the correctness of the judgment reached by the court-martial after agonizing deliberation. Exonerated of Lt. Calley would have dishonored both the American military tradition and the solemn commitments this country has subscribed to under the Geneva and Hague conventions on the rules of war.

On that basis, President Nixon's decision to intervene in the Calley case, first to order the officer's release from the stockade and Saturday to announce his intention to review the case and to make a final determination on the sentence, represents an unfortunate interference with the processes of military justice.

It would have been perfectly appropriate, if unusual, under established Army practices for the commanding general at Fort Benning to have ordered Lt. Calley released from the stockade and confined to quarters pending review of his conviction on charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians.

Similarly, it would have been quite proper for Mr. Nixon to have reviewed the case and its outcome at the end of all judicial proceedings. This could even have been considered his duty. But the precipitous manner in which Mr. Nixon publicly intervened over the heads of military authorities to make an exception that is not ordinarily granted to prisoners convicted of capital crimes and more especially his public announcement at this stage that he will himself make the final decision creates a prejudicial atmosphere affecting all intermediate steps in the appeals process. He has now, in his capacity as commander in chief identified himself with the intemperate public outcry against the initial court-martial.

With the White House admission that Mr. Nixon has acted in response to "widespread public interest" to provide a "different quality of review," it is all too clear that he

bowed to intense public pressure, something he has repeatedly declared no responsible leader could ever do when it came to decisions involving the Vietnam conflict.

The President's moves at a time of high political fever undermine confidence in the impartiality of the outcome he will ultimately decree. This appearance of executive partisanship has been reinforced by the ill-considered remarks of Vice-President Agnew in an interview just hours before Lt. Calley's court-martial sentencing to life imprisonment was announced.

In an indirect but unmistakable reference to the Calley trial, Mr. Agnew said: "The point comes out to this: many of us who served in the service—understand that the rather abnormal fears and the conditions in a military operation are not subject to Monday-morning quarterback judgment by someone sitting comfortably in an office in Washington."

The men who passed judgment on Lt. Calley were not such Monday-morning quarterbacks. Six combat infantry officers, five of them veterans of Vietnam, unanimously found him guilty of murdering at least 22 unarmed civilians at My Lai. They acted after hearing months of testimony and deliberating for 13 days. "To even consider that any American soldier would ever do such a thing is beyond my own comprehension," one of the jurors declared after the verdict. "I wanted to believe it didn't happen, that it was a hoax."

But My Lai did happen. A House Armed Services subcommittee long ago concluded that: "What obviously happened at My Lai was wrong. It was contrary to the Geneva conventions, the rules of engagement, and the MACV directives." The task of the President and other political leaders is not to sit as judge and jury in courts-martial but rather to address themselves forthrightly to the broader issues that the Calley trial have brought into agonizing public focus—the question of responsibility at higher levels for the acts committed at My Lai and elsewhere in Vietnam and the problem of ending a war that continues to inflict misery and death on the peoples of Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Calley Verdict

How to delimit the notion of war crime? Are not the men in government accomplices? Are pilots who sweep villages with napalm and defoliants, causing the death or mutilation of many civilians, less "criminal" than Lt. Calley and his men, who killed a hundred villagers or so? Both obey orders: they do not seek to "kill human beings" but to "destroy the enemy." Both received power of life and death from the same men.

An answer to these questions had been given at the Nuremberg trial in 1945. When it chose to condemn for war crimes not only the military but also political leaders, the tribunal and the Allied governments considered that responsibilities could not be dissociated. But, at Nuremberg, the task

was more simple. Victors trying the vanquished could afford to disregard Hiroshima, Dresden and Katyn. . . In the Vietnam war, on the contrary, many Americans are convinced that the intervention of their troops was intended only to defend the freedom of a people threatened by a totalitarian system which never shrank from violence.

No war is ever as clear as chivalrous relations tend to make it believed, but the revolutionary war has opened a chapter of history which has so far baffled any intervention of law. To moralize it, much more would be needed than the condemnation of Lt. Calley, whose crime, the inevitable result of an atrocious war, poses America the question of the legitimacy of that combat.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

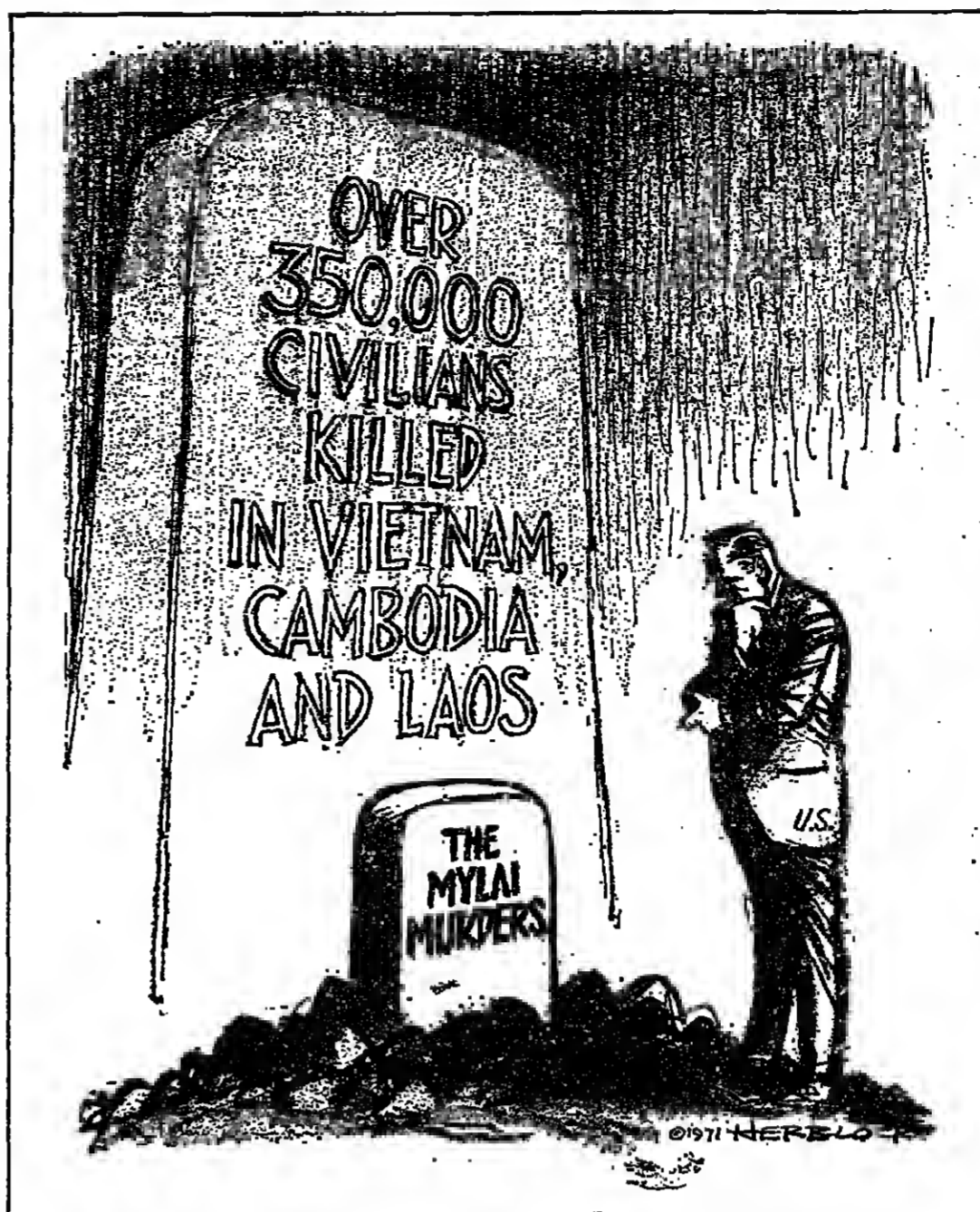
April 5, 1896

PARIS—There is now another trans-Atlantic mail-run. In addition to the usual mails for the United States, the times of the closing of which are given on the third page of the Herald, a fortnightly mail will leave via Calais on Saturday evening, commencing last night, to catch the Norddeutsche Lloyd steamer, which will leave Southampton every other Sunday during the summer season.

Fifty Years Ago

April 5, 1921

LONDON—The British coal miners' strike tonight reached a stage where the government is ready to throw down the gauntlet in a social war. Labor is not quite ready, however, to take it up. It was learned in the lobby of the Commons, that the government's resolution tomorrow will call upon the nation to back up the government in fighting the miners and the rest of the labor leaders disrupting the economy.



The Ghost of Harry Hopkins

By C. L. Sulzberger

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Harry Hopkins once reputedly said: "We will spend and spend, tax and tax elect and elect," and whether he actually coined that phrase or not it represented the formula by which the New Deal was consolidated in successive Roosevelt mandates. It is also the formula adopted by Salvador Allende to try and make irreversible the Marxist regime he is now establishing in Chile.

Yesterday was the first test of his version of this old FDR ploy which, incidentally, Allende denies applying here because he doesn't like to acknowledge a Yankee model. His left-wing coalition presented a list of candidates in municipal elections which were a test of the country's mood.

Last September, Allende gained a slim minority lead of 36 percent in a presidential ballot later ratified by Congress. He says that this time he expects between 46 and 50 percent of the municipal vote will go to candidates backing him. This would be an impressive victory—a gain of 10 to 14 percentage points in just six months. But the real probability is that he will do even better and demonstrate that the majority of the population, for one or another reason, endorses his program.

Fearful Rich

These elections represent a kind of plebiscite, and Allende clearly intends to pace the speed of his socialization program according to their outcome. Many of the rich bourgeoisie, anticipating the results, are selling their possessions and already skipping out.

Following his version of the Hopkins prototype, Allende has done everything to insure victory. He has dunned or threatened the rich while at the same time deferring mortgage and loan payments until after the tally. He has incurred the loyalty of the armed forces and acceptance by a church which contains a large and even extremist left wing. He has cajoled business interests into continuing to work with his administration, hoping events will turn out better than they fear.

He has granted high wages and promises price cuts, more employment, redistribution of wealth and land. Productivity has slowed down, however. The supply of money is two-thirds up from a year ago, and the budget has soared, but Allende pledges to control inflation and stimulate production through mass purchasing.

The momentum of Allende's leftward revolution is gaining. Not long before departing for Moscow's 24th party congress, Senator Corvalan, the Chilean Communist boss, said: "The situation is certainly not yet irreversible; it is up to us to make it so."

That was the purpose of yesterday's election, Corvalan adds: "The people have won the government, which is part of the political power. They must consolidate this victory and advance further so that the entire political power and state apparatus should pass into their hands."

These statements are the key to the Chilean revolution. Corvalan's party almost certainly won't be No. 1 in public preference when this vote is counted; that will probably be the position of Allende's Socialists with their bandwagon hoppers.

The Communists are unlikely to rise above 20 percent from their previous 16 percent. But, unlike the Socialists, they hang on to their voters. After they

resumed legality, they had only 9.5 percent of the ballot in 1960 but have risen steadily ever since.

They are a solid working-class party which lost no members over Czechoslovakia, although promptly endorsing Moscow's invasion. They have never had a leadership struggle. They don't contact the Kremlin through the Russian Embassy but by direct pipeline to the Soviet Central Committee. They don't covet power yet and are playing a low-profile game suitable to world realities and Moscow's basic interests.

Hoping for Power

Nevertheless, some day they hope to assume real power here, probably with Allende as a captive symbol. They are already propagandizing among noncommissioned ranks of the army, which is the only reserve force that could unbalance the juggernaut of the regular army.

But that is for tomorrow, not today. At present all Marxists are working in uneasy tandem. Raul Castro even agreed in Moscow last year with the Chilean Communists that Cuba would support the Allende coalition although it disliked the idea of nonviolent revolution.

Allende himself, if he obtains a majority, will surely press to the

limit for all reforms permitted by the constitution and, if necessary, call for a referendum to reform that charter.

He is a great artist at pressing his luck just short of the bounds that potential opposition will tolerate; so he will be inclined to step up the pace. But his New Deal, unlike that of Roosevelt and Hopkins, is not a reform; it is a thorough-going revolution and it aims to be permanent.

Calley: Symbol of Vietnam

By James Reston

PIERRY RUN, Va.—For a while there it almost looked as if somebody were going to propose giving Lt. William L. Calley Jr. the Congressional Medal of Honor. Not since the firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur during the Korean war has there been such an outburst of sympathy for an American soldier. So at least Vietnam has produced an officer everybody recognizes—an anti-hero for a war without glory or nobility, and a symbol for a time of moral confusion.

The popular reaction to Calley's conviction is more interesting than Calley himself. No doubt a lot of people simply thought the penalty was too

severe, and many more thought it was wrong to convict him without even taking testimony from his superior officers, let alone not putting them on trial. But beyond this the general opinion on what happened at My Lai is almost too savage and pitiless to believe, and even those who believe it find it hard to blame Calley without blaming the architects and commanders of the war and even themselves for not knowing what was going on.

It is easy to overdo this theme of common or general guilt. Nobody, as Burke said, can fairly indict a whole nation. Also, it is a logical fallacy on the American side to suggest that Calley at My Lai was somehow typical of his fellow soldiers. After all, there were many armed American soldiers at My Lai under the same orders, whatever they were, and nobody else seems to have joined in the butchery.

Yet comparisons between Calley and the American policy in Indochina, though imprecise and distasteful, are almost unavoidable. Calley was undoubtedly pitiless, but the U.S. bombing policy in Indochina is also pitiless and even premeditated, and it is not an isolated incident out of the past, but a continuing policy that has already dropped more explosives than were thrown in Europe in the last war, and taken over 800,000 lives, and created over 800,000 refugees.

This is being done in the name of the American people, who are supposed to be sovereign. It is done, to be sure, under the provocation of a cunning and brutal enemy, but our leaders tell us that the thing that sets us apart from the Communist philosophy is that we believe in the sanctity of the individual—all individuals, not only our fellow countrymen, while the Communist regimes believe in their citizens as instruments of the state.

"Nobody in the military system," said Calley, "ever described them as anything other than Communist. They didn't give it a race, they didn't give it a sex; they didn't give it an age. . . If I've committed a crime, the only crime I've committed is in judgment of my values."

There is the deadly parallel between Calley and the war policy: nothing wrong but our values! It was "no big deal" what happened at My Lai, said Calley. The "body count" was very much in our favor in Laos, said the U.S. military spokesman in Saigon.

"Democracies," said Herbert Butterfield, "sometimes hate to have to think of war; but when they do turn to the idea they have shown more than once in the 20th century that they quickly become headstrong, forgetting the limits of what power can actually achieve. Our great danger is that we might lose our ideals in the process of having to fight for them, or we might allow that process to make us become more and more like the very thing we first set out to destroy."

We have, however, been on this very path in Vietnam for quite a while, and the Calley incident at least indicates that we have been corrupted in the process. Yet, he has at least provoked some thought in the country about the even larger crimes that are being committed in the name of peace and morality.

"The elemental and premeditated crime is clearly the continuation of the war itself. Compared even to Calley's brutality, the dead, wounded and homeless have long since outrun any goal that can be accomplished."

It is not the reputation of Calley that is at issue now but the reputation of the nation. His crimes will soon be forgotten, but the crime of "winning down" the war—at the expense of God, knows how many lives—is likely to be remembered to our disgrace for a long time to come.

"Even in time of war," said Butterfield, "when passions can hardly be kept from rising high, all sanity depends on our keeping, deep at the bottom of everything, some remembrance of that humanity which we have in common with our bitterest enemies."

APK 10/50

Our Officials Are Injured in Reggio Protest
As Rival Catanzaro Proclaimed Capital

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy (AP)—A Communist Party demonstration in Reggio Calabria today resulted in the injury of several officials and the proclamation of the city as the rival capital of Calabria.

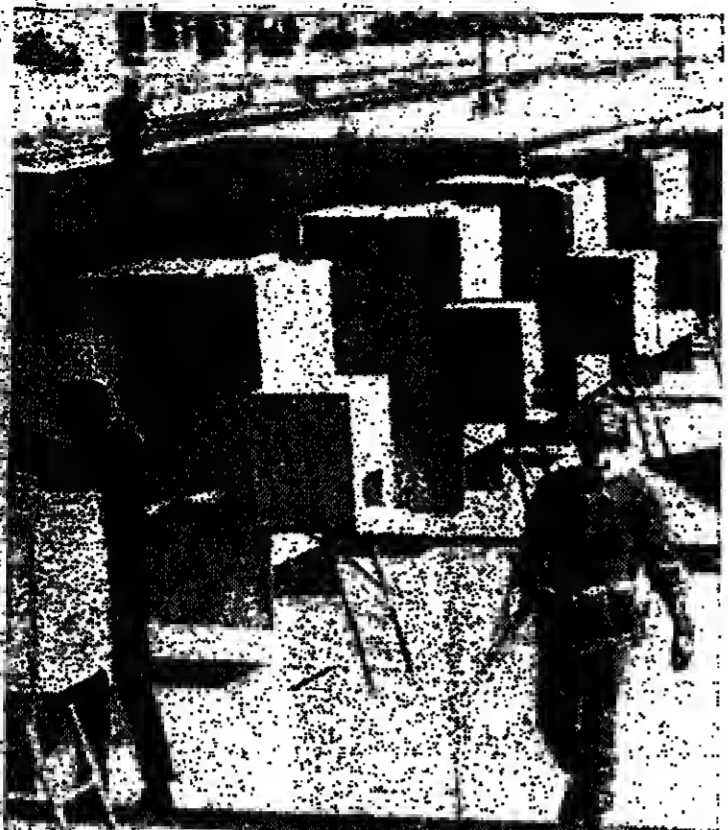
The Communist Party announced that it had proclaimed Reggio Calabria as the rival capital of Calabria, a move that was met with a strong reaction from the rival city of Catanzaro.

Police said that several officials were injured during the demonstration, which was held in the city's main square. The officials, who were part of a government delegation, were attacked by a group of demonstrators.

The demonstrators, who were led by a Communist Party official, carried banners and sang revolutionary songs. They also set off fireworks and threw stones.

The government delegation, which was headed by a high-ranking official, was forced to leave the city in a hurry. The delegation was accompanied by several police officers.

The Communist Party's move to proclaim Reggio Calabria as the rival capital of Calabria is seen as a challenge to the authority of the government. It is also seen as a sign of the party's growing influence in the region.



BEFORE THE BALLOT—A Chilean soldier standing guard on a Santiago street as polling booths were being prepared for the nationwide municipal elections yesterday.

Chileans Vote in Test for Allende

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4 (UPI)—President Salvador Allende's Marxist government today faced its first popular test of strength in nationwide municipal elections that may determine the future pace of socialism in Chile.

After an intensive and sometimes bitter campaign, more than 3.5 million voters were casting ballots for 5,139 candidates contesting 1,633 posts in 280 municipalities. Voting was brisk.

President Allende has called for an endorsement of the policies of his left-wing United Popular Front and he is expected to strengthen his position at the expense of the two main opposition groups—the Christian Democrats and the right-wing National Party.

But political observers doubt that he will receive more than a 50 percent share of the total votes he hopes to obtain to back his more controversial socialist policies.

False Values Of Youth Hit By Pope Paul
He Deplores Much Of Modern Protest

VATICAN CITY, April 4 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI dismissed much of modern youthful protest today as a fashionable phenomenon which can lead to mediocrity, false values and wasteful daydreaming.

But he said in a Palm Sunday sermon addressed to youth that he understands why they rebel.

"You want to show yourselves strong and independent of the surroundings you know, the family and society," the Pope said. "You see their defects, you feel their weight."

But the 73-year-old Pontiff warned that protests run the risk of becoming "mediocre, without real values of their own, insignificant, with false heroics and the stuff of daydreams."

The Pope's remarks came during a sermon delivered in a jammed St. Peter's Basilica before an audience that included the diplomatic corps and about 20 Roman Catholic cardinals.

By tradition, the Pope makes youth the subject of the Palm Sunday sermon. He did not even mention such topics as peace, brotherhood or problems confronting the Catholic Church.

Nor did he mention such topics when he appeared at his studio window to greet thousands of tourists and pilgrims in St. Peter's Square. He merely told the rain-drenched crowd he wished them a happy Easter.

In his sermon, the Pope appealed to modern youth to spurn indifferent or conformist Christian thinking and living and asked them to join him in hailing Christ as a model modern leader.



Joseph Valachi

30 Leftists Killed In Disturbances In Madagascar

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, April 4 (Reuters)—Government forces are firmly in control of southern Madagascar following clashes between police and members of an extreme leftist movement, an official communiqué said here today.

The communiqué said 30 people had been killed and six injured in the clashes in the past few days with Monima, the opposition movement, which has since been banned. Police have arrested 179 people, it added.

All the dead and injured were Monima supporters.

The communiqué said several members of the movement had made "desperate efforts" to regroup, but added that no new disturbances had been reported and the rest of Madagascar was calm.

An official statement yesterday gave no indication of the scale of the disturbances but reported that the insurgents were armed only with hunting guns, slings and assegais. The statement said the clashes began during a series of checks and searches carried out by police and gendarmes.

Peru Takes Over British Company

LIMA, April 4 (UPI)—The government Friday took over the British owned Peruvian Corp., which administers the country's largest railroad network.

A communiqué by the Labor Ministry said the measure was designed to "safeguard the economic interests of the workers in light of the grave economic crisis the company is facing and which endangers the payment of their salaries and social benefits."

Protest at N.Y.C. Rites
 NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Palm Sunday services at St. Patrick's Cathedral here were disrupted briefly today when a civil rights group confronted an elderly bishop in the rear of the crowded church.

Police seized the protesters' leader, James Williams, program director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and removed him from the cathedral.

"Why is the Church continuing to live a lie," chanted Mr. Williams' followers as he was taken away.

Police said Mr. Williams was charged with disrupting a religious service.

Obituaries
Joseph Valachi, 66; Betrayed Cosa Nostra to Senate Panel

EL PASO, Texas, April 4 (AP)—Joseph Valachi, 66, who disclosed the inner workings of the Cosa Nostra, or Mafia, to a Senate investigating subcommittee in a sensational series of televised hearings in 1963, died yesterday at the La Tuna Federal Correctional Institution where he was serving a life sentence for murder, the prison announced.

A prison spokesman said Valachi died of a heart attack.

It was Valachi who brought the term Cosa Nostra into popular usage. During his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, he detailed the setup of the organization and its members, then testified that it was known to insiders not as the Mafia, but as the Cosa Nostra—"our thing."

The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, then U.S. attorney general, called Valachi's testimony the "biggest intelligence breakthrough yet in combating organized crime and racketeering in the United States."

Price on His Head
 Valachi's testimony reportedly led organized crime to put a \$100,000 price on his head. He appeared before several secret grand jury hearings closely guarded.

Valachi, who had been a strong-arm man for the crime syndicate for 33 years, was sent to Atlanta Federal Prison in 1959 on a narcotics conviction. In 1962 he killed a fellow prisoner whom he falsely suspected of being assigned by the Cosa Nostra leadership to assassinate him.

Sentenced to life in prison for second-degree murder, Valachi agreed to testify before the Senate subcommittee.

During his testimony, Valachi identified Vito Genovese as top man in the syndicate. He said Genovese sponsored him in the Cosa Nostra and said that when he was in the Atlanta prison he received the "kiss of death" from Genovese, who told him, "One apple gets touched and gets bad. It's got to be taken out."

Asked why he had decided to testify, Valachi said: "The main reason is simply to destroy the Cosa Nostra bosses and leaders... They had been very bad to the soldiers, thinking only of themselves."

The son of an immigrant, Valachi was born in New York City and grew up in the Italian neighborhood of East Harlem.

Valachi was initiated into the Cosa Nostra when he was 27. His rank, according to experts on the subject, was like that of a

Key USIA Posts Getting Staff That Know Reds

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).—The United States Information Agency has started to staff its key posts with officials who have served in Communist capitals in an effort to improve its ability to compete with Communist ideology around the world.

Some officials are already being shifted. In the future, the top USIA posts in London, Paris, Bonn, Rome and Tokyo will be filled only by persons who have done at least one tour of duty in a Communist country.

The reasoning behind the shifts is that the United States is competing with only one ideology—Communism. As one USIA source put it, "once a person has served in a Communist country he can better deal with the sometimes left-leaning, occasionally anti-American groups he encounters in major world capitals. He will be able to say, 'I was there, and I know what it's like,' the source said.

Shifts expected to be announced soon include moving the current public affairs officer in Prague, Andrew Falkiewicz, to Moscow, and the present cultural affairs counselor in Moscow, McKinley Russell, to Bonn. Mr. Falkiewicz speaks fluent Russian and Mr. Russell is fluent in German.

De Valera in Lourdes

LOURDES, April 4 (UPI)—Irish President Eamon de Valera, 88, today arrived on a private Easter pilgrimage to Lourdes. He returned to Dublin after a six-hour visit.

Alioto, Officials Plead Not Guilty of Bribery

SEATTLE, April 4 (Reuters)—Sen. Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto has pleaded not guilty to federal charges of bribery and conspiracy in a case involving three former Washington state officials.

The three officials also have pleaded not guilty to similar charges in federal court. The charges stem from \$2.3 million in fees alleged to have been received by Mr. Alioto in 1960 from Washington state public utilities in anti-trust cases against manufacturers.

Italian Police To Quiz 8 in Alleged Plot

ROME, April 4 (Reuters)—An investigating magistrate tonight unseated eight men to appear for questioning in connection with investigations into an alleged rightist plot against the state.

Police did not name the men but said they were thought to be involved in the plot allegedly organized by the far-right National Front.

This movement is led by former Fascist Prince Junio Valerio Borghese—known as the "Black Prince"—who is sought by police throughout Italy. He is charged with forming an association aimed at provoking armed revolt.

Five members of the National Front are in prison facing similar charges.

If convicted of belonging to such an organization, the eight men ordered to appear for questioning tonight would face prison sentences of between two and eight years.

In separate investigations into extreme-right organizations, police have arrested the leader of the "New Order," Clemente Grassano.

Mr. Grassano, 46, is accused of incorporating in the New Order the principal symbols and methods of the Fascist party, founded in 1925.

He faces a minimum sentence of three years in prison, and a maximum of ten if found guilty.

Fifteen members of his movement have been ordered to appear for questioning under a law making it illegal to revive the Fascist party in Italy.

If convicted, they face prison terms of up to two years.

100,000-Franc Ransom
Boy, 14, Faked Kidnapping To See If Parents Loved Him

PARIS, April 4 (UPI)—Four schoolboys have confessed to police that three of them kidnaped the other with his approval to test whether his parents loved him enough to pay a ransom, police said tonight.

The victim's father, a well-to-do "businessman," paid 100,000 francs ransom for the return of his 14-year-old son.

Two of the three young kidnapers immediately spent 9,000 francs of the ransom in nightclubs on the Champs-Élysées. Police did not say whether the "victim," Thierry, shared in the ransom.

"Thierry complained several times of a lack of affection from his parents," said one of the kidnapers, Stéphane. "To test them, we decided all together on this kidnapping. The money was to be eventually returned."

Names Withheld

As the boys are minors, police withheld their family names.

Police said the case of the fake kidnapping came to light when the father and son went to police headquarters April 3 to report the crime.

The father told how his son was kidnaped April 1 near Parc Monceau when his mother left him alone for a few minutes in the car. He said an anonymous telephone caller warned the family to look for a communication in their mail box, which warned, "If you make a false step, if you warn police, your son will die, we are without pity."

The father left the ransom money in an anteroom of a building in the Left Bank student quarter April 2, and on April 3 his son arrived home by taxi.

"I Lie"

Police said detectives became suspicious when young Thierry gave contradictory statements about how he had been held at a deserted building. At last, police said, the boy confessed, "I

A New Regime In Uganda Buries Old King

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 4 (Reuters)—The last King of Buganda, Sir Frederick Edward, was laid to rest with his ancestors in the royal tombs at Kasubi near here today with presidential honors and the thunder of funeral drums.

Before the body was placed in a grave lined with white lace in the 50-foot-diameter burial hut, Sir Edward's son, Prince Ronald Mutebi, laid a piece of bark cloth across the coffin in a pavilion outside the tombs' reed enclosure.

Then the young prince, who is being educated in Britain, sat briefly on a traditional chair—both ceremonies signifying that he is the king's heir.

Sir Edward, first president of Uganda, died in exile in London in 1969 after being deposed by Milton Obote, who became president. Mr. Obote was ousted last January in a coup by Gen. Idi Amin, who announced that the body of the king would be brought home for burial.

Soviet Writer Ill During Jail Switch

MOSCOW, April 4 (Reuters)—Andrei Amalrik, 32-year-old author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" was taken seriously ill a month ago with tubercular meningitis while in transit from prison to a labor camp, his friends said yesterday.

They said that according to a letter he sent to his wife, dated March 10, he had been taken to the Novosibirsk prison hospital, where he lay unconscious for ten days.

Mr. Amalrik, who was sentenced last year to three years in a labor colony for "dissemination of falsehoods derogatory to the Soviet state and social system," was being transferred from a jail near Sverdlovsk to the camp after an appeal on his behalf was rejected.

Fairchild Estate

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Sherman M. Fairchild, camera and aircraft maker, left a gross estate estimated at more than \$200 million, according to the will filed for probate Friday.

Mr. Fairchild, 74, who died March 28, left a major portion of his estate to charity.



The secret of a dry martini is Martini Dry

You would have to be pretty perverse to make a martini cocktail without Martini vermouth. Other matters, like which gin you choose and the number of times the potion should be stirred, are a matter of personal taste and experiment. But when it comes down to the vermouth you use, Martini happens to be the name of the game.

MARTINI is a Registered Trade Mark

He Can Sleep Through Anything And Proves It—While Swimming

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4.—Louis Sancha, 55, an English engineer visiting here, says he can sleep through anything. But he has just excelled himself.

Mr. Sancha, who came to Brazil to advise a local construction firm, had been staying at a hotel on Rio's Copacabana Beach but had not had a chance to swim there.

When his work completed he was due to fly home, so he rose early on the last day to take a swim in the sea. After swimming a few minutes he felt tired and turned on his back to float—and he fell asleep.

While he slept the current carried him out to sea toward the Island of Palms, several miles off Copacabana.

Two and a half hours later he had gone into the water. Fishermen in a small boat found his body floating near the island. Not having enough room in their boat, they hooked a steel cable to the belt of his swimming trunks and towed him back seven miles to a fishing port, where his body was examined by a doctor.

The doctor found faint signs of life and worked to revive him while a launch sped toward an emergency hospital. At 3 p.m.—nine hours after he went for a swim—Louis Sancha revived.

The incident had one good aspect. Mr. Sancha has been told to rest for a few days. This, he said, would give him time to swim off Copacabana Beach.

Los Angeles Times

DEATH NOTICES

SOCIETE DOLE announces with the deepest regret the death of Mr. RICHARD R. CASTLE, Director of the Company, born in the United States, the 25 May, 1901, and died at Ucles the 21 March, 1971. The interment will be in the cemetery of Ucles. This announcement is for sole notice.

Italian Museum Strike Suspended

ROME, April 4 (UPI)—Employees of Italian museums and historical sites Friday suspended their month-long strike, just in time for the Easter holiday rush.

The museum strike, which would have gone back to work tomorrow because Education Minister Riccardo Misasi promised he would try to get them the work and pay improvements they sought.

But they warned their strike was only suspended and would be resumed if promises made to them about a new contract were not put into effect quickly.

Newman John Scali Joining Nixon's Staff

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (AP)—Veteran diplomat and correspondent John A. Scali, who aided President John F. Kennedy as a secret intermediary with the Soviet Embassy during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, is joining President Nixon's staff as a full-time consultant.

Mr. Scali, 52, who served in the 1961 will act in broad fields, including domestic as well as foreign policy, but is expected to concentrate on efforts to improve administration communications with the public.

My Lai a Foulup From Start to Finish

How Calley's Defense Lawyers Fumbled

By Warren Rogers

FORT BENNING, Ga.—As the astonishingly vehement reaction to the Calley case continues to reverberate around the United States, the central character relaxes at his bachelor pad, watching it all on a huge color TV set, sipping an occasional beer or bourbon with friends, consulting lawyers, working on his autobiography.

He is really a lost and ruined soul. He had, at 23, found a home in the Army, four years ago, as an enlisted man, a company clerk. It was something he could do after a long record of failures.

William Laws "Call me Rusty" Calley Jr. saw a chance to become an officer and he took it. Three Presidents saw a chance to keep Communism out of South Vietnam and they took it. These circumstances coincided in the little Viet Cong village of My Lai IV on March 16, 1968.

Three years later, 1st Lt. Calley stands convicted of premeditated murder of at least 22 men, women and children and of assault with intent to murder a child at My Lai. As he told it at his four-month court-martial, he was confused, frightened, only following orders.

But the six jurors, all combat officers, chose not to believe him. They sentenced him to life imprisonment. They could have been harsher: they could have voted for death.

'Every Benefit'

"We gave Lt. Calley every benefit of the doubt," one juror said afterward. "We did not enjoy doing what we had to do. But all those people, all those babies..."

It was the conscience of the Army that sat here in judgment of Lt. Calley and of its own system, and it was an uneasy conscience at that. Everybody in the courtroom knew—soon known as 109 witnesses from 31 states paraded to the stand in the Army's longest, most complex and most controversial trial—that the My Lai operation was a foulup from start to finish.

The guilt undoubtedly goes higher, but the American Division is a convenient starting point. It was no division in the traditional sense, with basic streamers proudly flaring from its colors. It was sandlot, pickup, catch-as-catch-can, a motley arrangement of available units, and a good spot for highranks reaching for a general's star to get in some easy command time.

The 11th Brigade was equally jerry-built, and Lt. Calley's Charley Company went into My Lai ill-trained, poorly instructed and terrified. Wornly after witness stand, Lt. Calley was on his right side as he moved across the rice paddy toward My Lai—a cardinal sin in the struggle to survive, as any infantryman knows.

The Col. Blimp planning, the Sack character of the soldiers, the intelligence reports that the dreaded 48th Viet Cong Battalion would be waiting and that all women and children would be gone, the fact that the area was



Associated Press.

a "free-fire zone" and thus always fair game—all these considerations were weighed by the jurors. But they lost significance when Lt. Calley admitted he fired "six or eight" times at point-blank range at an "ageless, sexless enemy."

Yet, Lt. Calley might have gotten off with a much lighter charge and sentence—best beting around the courtroom was involuntary manslaughter and five years—if he had had a better defense. Time after time, it was apparent the defense did not know where it was going because it had not gotten around to planning.

Last summer, the Army sent a young legal officer, Capt. Brooks Doyle, around the country interviewing prospective defense witnesses. A conscientious young man, just passing through in a two-year draftee hitch, Capt. Doyle came back after three months, sat down and typed out a report as thick as a telephone book.

George W. Latimer, the 70-year-old chief defense counsel, never read it. Nor did the other civilian counsel, Richard Kay.

Maj. Kenneth A. Raby, the intense 35-year-old career officer assigned to Lt. Calley's defense by the Army, spent more than 100 hours summarizing previous testimony by prospective witnesses. This included statements they had made to agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division, an inquiry conducted by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, and a hearing held by a House Armed Services Subcommittee headed by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.).

Again, Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay never read the summaries. Instead, they had summaries made of the summaries.

In dividing up the witnesses, it was agreed that Maj. Raby, Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay would each talk to those assigned them the day or night before putting them on the witness stand. Maj. Raby spent two hours or more with each of his witnesses. About 15 minutes was all it took Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay. Consequently, it was no surprise when Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay were surprised by their witnesses' testimony.

Mr. Latimer, a Mormon from Salt Lake City, came to the

courtroom with a respected reputation, notably that he had spent 10 years as a judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals during his 47-year career. A good-natured, likable man, he seemed often to be out of his depth. At 70, he found the physical strain alone a heavy burden, as he often remarked. After about an hour on his feet in court, his practice was to start looking at the clock on the wall. The military judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, more often than not took the hint and mercifully called a recess.

Watching Mr. Latimer at work, losing his place among papers or repeating himself, many in the courtroom recalled the picture of William Jennings Bryan at the Scopes trial. To the well once too often.

Still, it is a measure of Lt. Calley's judgment that he sought out Mr. Latimer and persuaded him to be his lawyer. Mr. Latimer said he took the case because he saw in Lt. Calley a "friendly boy" faced with the full might of the United States government. But, as the jurors stared out day after day for 13

days, Mr. Latimer was grumbling that each day cost him \$250 he could earn back home.

Key's Ambitions

Mr. Kay, a Cleveland lawyer and perennial candidate for some office there, made no bones about why he was here. He bit-tombed reporters right and left to talk, not about the trial or his client, but about his political ambitions.

"If you fellows had given Lt. Calley a break and written good things about him, Robert Taft wouldn't be in the Senate today," Mr. Kay told several newsmen. "A good press here would have elected me, and I'd be there."

Maj. Raby became so frustrated, working with Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay, that he tried to quit several times. But Judge Kennedy would not let him, and he stayed on until the end—the only one to meet Lt. Calley when he was freed on parole Thursday pending review and appeals. Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay had gone home the day before.

Arrayed against the divided, lackluster defense team were a couple of bright young captains, Aubrey M. Daniel 3d and John Partin. Capt. Daniel was in charge, and, at 29, just two years older than Lt. Calley, he was more than a match for slow-footed Latimer and company.

Capt. Daniel, blond and handsome, alert and tough, had done his homework. A Virginia blue-blood, he adopted a moralistic, puritanical tone at the outset and clung to it throughout. There is no doubt that his constant repetition of the list of victims—a list of "women, children, old men... and babies"—burned into the jurors' consciences.

Still, Capt. Daniel's righteousness fell flat in the courtroom on occasion. There was something ironic in the contrast between him and Lt. Calley that came through. Roughly they were the same age and yet they were poles apart.

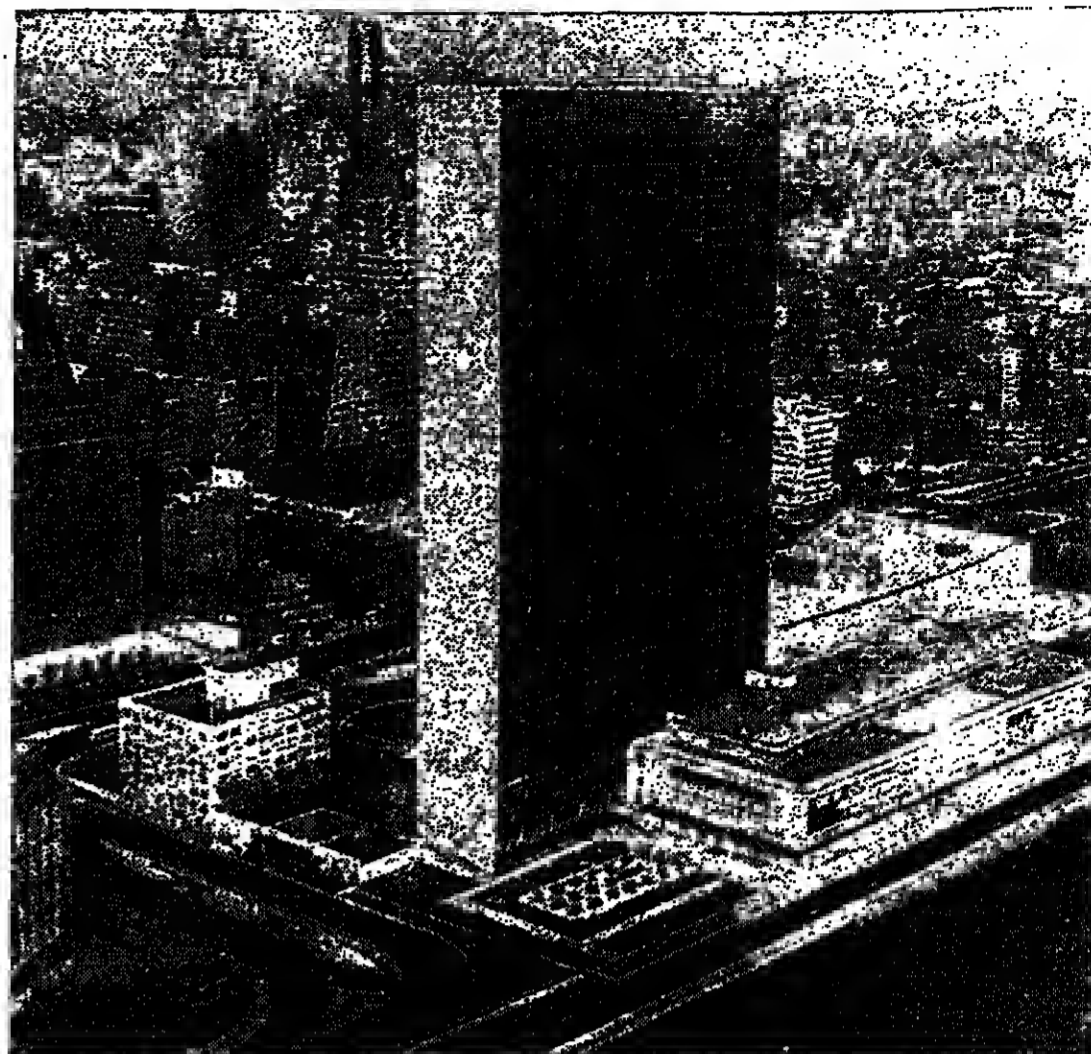
Here was Capt. Daniel, awfully good at his job and the world at his feet. Later this month, he will leave the Army after two years of staying at home and practicing his trade.

And there was Lt. Calley, held back in grammar school for cheating on an examination, a dropout from junior college, a wanderer in search of himself. Barely able to get out of officers' candidate school, he was dropped by helicopter into mine-infested, sniper-fraught territory where the enemy hated him.

On the "better" campuses around the country, it is fashionable to kick out Reserve Officer Training Corps units as a protest against the war. They don't want to get their hands dirty. Consequently, the flow of good officer material from these sources is stopped, and the Army must hunt elsewhere.

Is it any wonder that there are fewer Daniels and more Calleys in our armed forces now?

By Robert H. Estabrook



Departing Reporter's Perspective

The UN Doesn't Produce Miracles But It's Still World's Face-Saver

By Robert H. Estabrook

Mr. Estabrook, United Nations correspondent of The Washington Post since 1966, has resigned after 25 years on the newspaper to become editor and publisher of the Lakeville (Conn.) Journal.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

Four and a half years at the UN ought to endow a correspondent with a little perspective beyond the immediate impression that he has been trapped in a revolving door. Nothing would be easier than to yield to impatience over the hypocrisy, the glib platitudes and the endless torrent of words. Nevertheless, I leave the UN still believing that it is indispensable—although in a different sense from what I once thought.

The UN is often judged by the wrong criteria, thanks in part to the lingering effects of the "one-world" delusion. It is blamed for not producing miracles, and it receives inadequate credit for its genuine accomplishments.

People who are looking for crisp, clear-cut solutions from the international organization are unlikely to find them. They are not in the nature of a body that must somehow merge the often competing interests, jealousies and pretensions of 127 different member countries. The light-hearted motto I once saw above an editor's desk, "Eschew Obfuscation," would not find much response at the UN. Much of the time the only remedies that are possible are fuzzy solutions.

But the distinctive contribution of the UN in the political sphere is to provide the means and cover for nations to get together when they do want to find diplomatic solutions—and to serve as a combination insulator and safety valve in dangerous situations until negotiation is practicable. The UN is the world's foremost face-saver.

Best Bridge

It also, to mix the metaphor further, is the best available bridge between races, ideologies and stages of economic development. It affords the best coordinating mechanism for efforts to preserve the environment, ranging from pollution abatement to controlled exploitation of the seabed. And, just possibly, it may provide a way for China to be knitted into the family of nations.

The UN is sometimes denigrated for its inability to produce ready remedies for sharp differences between the United States and the Soviet Union—as, for example, over Vietnam. But such criticism is unfair. The UN Charter provides no very satisfactory recourse for disagreements between the superpowers.

Actually, the impotence of the UN over Vietnam stems largely from the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor France has wanted to have the issue discussed in the Security Council. And this in turn has reflected the fact that another interested party, mainland China, is not a participant.

Incidentally, Soviet tactics at the UN are often quite different from what they are in bilateral relations when Moscow is cultivating the appearance of good relations. Here, despite occasional cooperation with the United States on such items as peace-keeping and disarmament, the Russians leave no doubt that the cold war is still on and the United States is public enemy number one.

In the Middle East, the UN did not prevent a war in 1967, and has not produced a settlement now. It is easy to blame the institution and its top officials for the withdrawal of the UN Emergency Force on the eve of the 1967 conflict, as the demand

of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

What sometimes is not taken adequately into account is the tenuous situation of UNEF in the first place because Israel never permitted the international force to operate on its side of the border. This fact contributed to the debacle when Egyptian forces overran UN positions and India and Yugoslavia announced that they would withdraw their contingents.

Jarring Mission

An extremely dedicated man, Gunnar Jarring, has given several years of what ought to be the golden time of his personal and professional life trying to elicit an agreement between Israel and Egypt. That he has not yet succeeded is hardly news; the relevant question is how much worse the situation might have been but for the catalytic efforts and job-like patience of this 63-year-old Swedish diplomat.

Accomplishments through the UN are often less dramatic than the failures. But when there has been a will to avoid major confrontations, UN machinery has often provided a way, as in the peacekeeping efforts going back to Kashmir. Discussion in the UN has sometimes defused explosive issues, such as the Pueblo case. Arrangements worked out through UN bodies have helped crystallize action to deal with international dangers, such as the hijacking menace.

Some 80 percent of the expenditures through the UN system go for economic and social projects. The UN Development Program presided over by the almost legendary Paul Hoffman is among the most effective multilateral economic efforts. The UN Children's Fund, under another talented American, Henry R. Lousbelle, has made an important impact in distressed areas with relatively little money. Other working programs in population control, food, health and disaster relief all attest to UN efforts to strengthen the common bonds of humanity.

Yet undeniably the UN has gone through a bad patch in the last few years. The seeming decline of interest in the United States is a phenomenon repeated in other large countries. At least some of the American disillusionment stems from the disappearance of the so-called automatic majority in the Security Council and General Assembly.

Once the United States pretty much had its way, it retains the veto in the Security Council (and the fact that the United States cast its first veto last year on a bad resolution about Rhodesia seemed to me a good thing because it thereby abandoned a phony claim to superior virtue). But in the Assembly on some issues it has difficulty mustering a "blocking third." Communism, China is surely coming in the United States whether or not the United States likes it.

Apart from such considerations, however, the 127-member Assembly has sometimes behaved with bliant irresponsibility. There is very little correlation between the oratorical fervor in the Assembly and the distribution of real power in the world. Some of the newer Afro-Asian members, keenly attuned to colonial and racial issues, echo Communist charges about U.S. "imperialism."

Yet when all the criticisms are in, the Assembly does provide an immensely important forum in which aggrieved nations can speak out on issues of apartheid and development. To the extent to which the rich nations are susceptible to quibbles of conscience, the Assembly helps focus on hope rather than mere frustration and despair. Efforts are under way, also, to rationalize the Assembly's procedures.

There is less reason for dissatisfaction with the 15-member Security Council—although because of Soviet interference it has seldom given Israel a fair shake. From sterile confrontations, the Council has turned increasingly to behind-the-scenes efforts to compose differences before it votes. This sometimes results in what appears to be ridiculously mealy-mouthed resolutions. But sometimes it also prevents open breaks. The addition of Japan and Italy to the Council this year has given it added weight of big-power responsibility.

For whatever reason, the Nixon administration severely aggravated the problem of declining interest in the UN by its low-profile policy which prevailed until early this year. The tendency to use the UN only on tangential matters combined with hyperactivity to encourage public boredom.

Now the new American ambassador, George Bush, is working hard to reverse this pattern on the quiet supportable thesis that as the U.S. mission takes on more importance, interest in the UN also increases. Mr. Bush has already won respect. But the long-range success of his efforts will depend precisely upon the degree to which he can keep President Nixon interested—and can demonstrate that he speaks for the President.

Major Decisions

Important reasons that the United States needs to maintain and expand this interest are coalescing during 1971. Not only are major decisions imminent on issues ranging from China to the environment, but Secretary-General U Thant has made clear that he wants to retire at the end of the year. Many principal executives, a number of them Americans, are expected to retire with Mr. Thant.

A key part of the effort to harmonize relationships with China, and to reconcile other divided countries, will take place in the UN. Thus the selection of a secretary-general for the next five years will have a strong bearing on the degree of stability the UN is able to maintain during what is bound to be a turbulent period.

Beyond this, the selection of a new secretary-general and his major colleagues offers an opportunity to shake up procedures, infuse new blood, gain control of the burgeoning bureaucracy and perhaps to reinstall the sense of dedication that falls victim to the tedium of an institution becoming set in its ways. It may be the last practical chance to overhaul the machinery for another decade.

On all of these accounts, an alert active and expanded American interest in the UN is crucial. The United States must be prepared to assert itself or watch its influence diminish by default.

Pakistan—Armed Might Versus Will of a People

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI (NYT).—All of it is necessary, absolutely necessary, a West Pakistan stevedore lectured some expelled foreign newsmen about the Pakistan Army's offensive to crush the independence movement in East Pakistan. "If this happened in your country, you'd do the same thing. It's all part of the game."

A game? Perhaps. But to foreign newsmen in Dacca, it looked like a surprise attack with tanks, artillery and heavy machine guns against a virtually unarmed population. It was a population that had been using tactics of non-violence—mostly strikes and other forms of noncooperation—to claim the political majority it had won in last December's elections.

And by this weekend enough credible reports of indiscriminate killings had filtered out to leave little doubt that the army of West Pakistan was under few, if any, restraints in putting down East Pakistani thoughts of autonomy.

The attack began on the night of March 25, after ten days of political negotiations in which the army and the rest of the West Pakistani power establishment had lulled the East Pakistani nationalists into thinking that their demands for greater self-rule would be granted.

It is clear now that the West Pakistanis—who control the government, the army and the economy—never meant the talks to succeed, that they dragged them out only to buy time to get enough troop reinforcements over from West Pakistan to launch the attack.

Signs Were There

But while the talks were going on, nearly every observer from newsmen to diplomats—resisted the ugly thought that this might be true. The signs were all there

—troops coming in by air and sea, the sacking of a martial-law administrator who was too soft and the uncharacteristic silence of the army while the East Pakistanis went about boycotting the military regime and following instead the directives of their leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The newsmen reported these signs, but when talk of "some progress" came out of the negotiations, they grasped upon that, because it was something sane—it was what should happen.

They were wrong. Instead, the military mind prevailed, and compromise is not something dwelled upon in the world's war colleges. Force is.

But in turning to force, they apparently misjudged both its limitations and the depth of feel-

ing of 75 million East Pakistanis.

"They thought that a few bullets would scare the people off," said Rafiq Gupra, the police commissioner in Calcutta, just across the border to India. "It is silly—it shows you how little the West Pakistanis know about East Pakistanis."

Instead of the first shooting spree terrorizing the population into submission, it now seems apparent that while the army may be able initially to establish a hold on the cities and major towns, it will face widespread guerrilla activity in the primitive riverine countryside. This could, and eventually probably will, so undermine the supply lines and mobility of the West Pakistani troops that the independence movement will succeed.

The British have said that they regret the situation, but that they consider it an internal matter. The Soviet Union has also remained officially quiet, although segments of the Soviet press have called the army's action "crude arbitrariness and violence."

But in the process, thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands, or even millions of East Pakistanis could be killed.

Yet what other government has raised its voice in even mild criticism, let alone condemnation?

The United States, which supplied the Pakistani military with its basic weapons and training from 1955 to 1965, has refused to release to the press accounts of army killings it has received from its consulate in Dacca, the East Pakistani capital.

The British have said that they regret the situation, but that they consider it an internal matter.

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U.S. Increases Contacts With Greek Opposition

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ATHENS (NYT).—U.S. diplomats to Athens, under fire from both Senate investigators in Washington and opponents of the military government here, are shifting their tactics slightly but holding firm to the policy that they and the State Department have formulated.

The policy is rooted in defense considerations, the strategic position of Greece on the southern flank of NATO, the value of Greek ports to ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the need for American communications installations on Greek soil.

Its political result appears often as public support of the government of Premier George Papadopoulos, installed in a swift, bloodless military coup d'état April 21, 1967.

Responsible embassy officials

insist that the appearance of support is supplemented by private pressure on the government to honor its pledge to lift martial law and restore parliamentary democracy.

Public criticism of the government's failure to achieve these goals after nearly four years in power, they say, would only inflame tempers, which discreet diplomacy should seek to calm.

Nonetheless, American representatives have recently begun to increase their contacts with leaders of the limited opposition in Greece. Ambassador Henry J. Tasco, who met many of the better-known anti-government spokesmen at a large official cocktail party a few months after he arrived here early last year, has recently invited some of these men to his residence for dinner.

Other officers, many of them

even more recent arrivals than the ambassador, have also taken to having lunch with opposition figures, who had felt that until now they had been systematically ignored by Americans. The level of contact is still too low to please many.

Panayotis Kanellopoulos, the premier opposed by the coup and still spokesman for the Conservative Radical party, told a visitor recently that although several Western ambassadors call on him almost weekly, Mr. Tasco has not made such overtures.

Photos With Papadopoulos

Opponents of the government are also asked by what they see as U.S. aid to the government's help beyond technical assistance to Greek armed forces television broadcasts, takes the public form of frequent press photos of

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GUIDE TO ITALIAN WINE

Tuscany's Chianti

(Continued from Page 7)



The Pietrafitta vineyard in the Siena Hills.

One of the two years as accholo or after three years as riserva. There is a growing conviction in Italy that some of these bottles are among the nation's best. In this respect, Chianti is enjoying something of a renaissance among the nation's wine drinkers. It is once again being served up as a wine of choice in restaurants.

Prices also reflect the trend. A bottle of 1967 Chianti Classico, one of the best-selling wine bottles in Italy, is now selling for \$3.00. The 1968 vintage is just over \$3 and a 1969 Chianti Classico is selling for \$3.50. The 1970 vintage is selling for \$4.00. The 1971 vintage is selling for \$4.50. The 1972 vintage is selling for \$5.00. The 1973 vintage is selling for \$5.50. The 1974 vintage is selling for \$6.00. The 1975 vintage is selling for \$6.50. The 1976 vintage is selling for \$7.00. The 1977 vintage is selling for \$7.50. The 1978 vintage is selling for \$8.00. The 1979 vintage is selling for \$8.50. The 1980 vintage is selling for \$9.00. The 1981 vintage is selling for \$9.50. The 1982 vintage is selling for \$10.00. The 1983 vintage is selling for \$10.50. The 1984 vintage is selling for \$11.00. The 1985 vintage is selling for \$11.50. The 1986 vintage is selling for \$12.00. The 1987 vintage is selling for \$12.50. The 1988 vintage is selling for \$13.00. The 1989 vintage is selling for \$13.50. The 1990 vintage is selling for \$14.00. The 1991 vintage is selling for \$14.50. The 1992 vintage is selling for \$15.00. The 1993 vintage is selling for \$15.50. The 1994 vintage is selling for \$16.00. The 1995 vintage is selling for \$16.50. The 1996 vintage is selling for \$17.00. The 1997 vintage is selling for \$17.50. The 1998 vintage is selling for \$18.00. The 1999 vintage is selling for \$18.50. The 2000 vintage is selling for \$19.00. The 2001 vintage is selling for \$19.50. The 2002 vintage is selling for \$20.00. The 2003 vintage is selling for \$20.50. The 2004 vintage is selling for \$21.00. The 2005 vintage is selling for \$21.50. The 2006 vintage is selling for \$22.00. The 2007 vintage is selling for \$22.50. The 2008 vintage is selling for \$23.00. The 2009 vintage is selling for \$23.50. The 2010 vintage is selling for \$24.00. The 2011 vintage is selling for \$24.50. The 2012 vintage is selling for \$25.00. The 2013 vintage is selling for \$25.50. The 2014 vintage is selling for \$26.00. The 2015 vintage is selling for \$26.50. The 2016 vintage is selling for \$27.00. The 2017 vintage is selling for \$27.50. The 2018 vintage is selling for \$28.00. The 2019 vintage is selling for \$28.50. The 2020 vintage is selling for \$29.00. The 2021 vintage is selling for \$29.50. The 2022 vintage is selling for \$30.00. The 2023 vintage is selling for \$30.50. The 2024 vintage is selling for \$31.00. The 2025 vintage is selling for \$31.50. The 2026 vintage is selling for \$32.00. The 2027 vintage is selling for \$32.50. The 2028 vintage is selling for \$33.00. The 2029 vintage is selling for \$33.50. The 2030 vintage is selling for \$34.00.

Quality Chianti's re-emergence as a respectable wine is due in no small part to a handful of estate holders, often from noble families, who have continued to make quality wines while others put all their resources into mass production and quick profits.

Bettino Rissotto, owner of Castello del Brolio and president of the Consorzio Vini Chianti Classico, is an example of the businessman-baron in the early 19th century. An ancestor of the same name was credited with developing the modern formula for making Chianti with improved methods of production, aging and bottling the wine.

The present Baron Rissotto's firm is a leading producer of table wines from the surrounding regions (some of it not full-bodied Chianti, by the way). Most of the Chianti Classico produced at his Brolio estate is put into flasks, some of it labeled as to year of production, and much of it exported. His firm also produces several white wines. And as an added sideline he has been endorsing restaurants around Italy, which in turn carry his wines on their menus.

But his special interest is supervising the making of riserva wines. In good years, selected grapes from the best-placed Rissotto vineyards are blended, sampled and tested throughout the fermentation and aging processes, the final product as much a tribute to the winemaker's palate as to the quality of grapes. Castello del Brolio riserva wines consistently fetch some of Chianti's top prices at auctions. But Baron Rissotto is not alone in the quality field.

Other names to seek out, in Chianti Classico, are: Stacchi and the vineyard of Badia di Colibonno; Sanmilitati and Vignamaggio; Capponi and Calcinai; Antinori and Villa Antinori; Castellbarco and Uzzano; Ginori Conti and Pian d'Albola; Strozzi and Fattoria Paneretta; Mattioli-Fimmedotti and Nozzole; Bendinelli and Fattoria di S. Stefano, and Cappellini and Castello di Verazzano.

In the Putto zone, Frescobaldi and either Nipozzano or Pomino; Guocolardini and Castello Poppi; Pasolini Dall'Onda and the vineyard Capazzana, are a few that stand out.

Their wines are produced in limited quality and most of them are very hard to find outside the Florence area. They should bear the emblem of the consorzio, either Golly or Putto, must have the year on them and are bottled. It is wise to buy them within five years of production

while they are still bargains at up to \$2.50 a bottle—and keep them in a cellar another five to ten years or more, for they age extremely well.

There are a number of other individual growers, as well as large firms and medium and small cooperatives, already established or getting into quality wine production, so the list of fine Chiantis should continue to grow.

Flasks There are some very good Chiantis sold in flasks, but as a rule they should be drunk young because that container is not conducive to aging. There is also much very ordinary and some just plain bad Chianti available in flasks.

The DOC laws have given the consumer some protection; although he can be assured of getting a genuine Chianti he cannot always be assured of getting a good one. The consorzio can control what the vineyards do with their wines in the early stages, but they cannot keep track of it all the way to the table. Some growers are careless in making and bottling the wine, some shippers are negligent about moving and storing it, and most wine dealers do not know or care enough about Chianti to learn which are the good and reliable brands.

Chianti has somewhat improved its standing abroad recently, but not as much as its producers would like. To most wine drinkers, it remains a pleasant means for washing down a pizza or a plate of spaghetti and it wouldn't be any fun if it did not come in a flask—this despite the rather tasteless but economically sound trend of recent years to substitute molded plastic holders for straw.

Notwithstanding the popular image, if the resurgent ripples Chianti is creating in Italy are ever to cross the borders, they will be borne across not in flasks, but in bottles.

Cooking With Italian Wine (Continued from Page 7) oven and cook gently for about two hours. Baste alternately with the marinade and the milk. Pass sauce through a food mill. Pour over the meat or serve separately in a sauce boat. Serves 10 to 12. A good meat sauce is a must in Italian cuisine. It is needed for many sorts of baked pasta dishes as well as on freshly cooked spaghetti or macaroni. This one calls for red wine—try a Chianti or one of the Sicilian varieties.

anything for it is a light red and yet it has smoothness and considerable character. Valpantena is another good light red made from the same corvina grape that goes into the preceding two wines. Soave is one of the best-known and finest whites of Italy. It has balance, smoothness and a fresh, flowery bouquet.

Friuli-Venezia Giulia Many of the wines of this region stem from non-Italian grape types such as borgogna bianco (pinot blanc), Gamay (the grape of Beaujolais), cabernet, sauvignon and riesling, which tend to follow their French counterparts as to type.

Emilia-Romagna Lambrusco is a dry, fresh red that sparkles and it is a fine all-purpose wine. There are also still reds such as the light Gutturnio and the fuller San Giovese. Two good whites are the sweetish Albana and dry Trabbiano, both named for their grapes, as are San Giovese and Lambrusco.

Marche Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi is one of the best Italian white wines. Made from the verdicchio grape, it has plenty of taste and body.

Tuscany This great wine region is, of course, the home of Chianti (see article devoted to Chianti, Page 7) but it is also the home of other great reds. Brunello di Montalcino, made from the brunello variety of the same San Giovese grape that goes into Chianti, is a more full-bodied red than Chianti. It is aged up to six years in the cask and it, too, will keep a century. Another fine Tuscan red is Vin Nobile di Montepulciano.

Umbria Orvieto, dry and sometimes semi-sweet, is one of the best-known white wines of Italy. The dry has balance, body and a fine bouquet.

Latium Castelli Romani, from the Alban hills southeast of Rome, where Romans go for a day's outing among the volcanic lakes, is a fine white-wine area. The best are dry, fragrant wines, such as Frascati. To the north of Rome is the home of a pleasantly light, dry or sweet white with the remarkable name of Est! Est!! Est!!! It seems that a 13th-century wine-loving German hishop, Johann Puggen, was traveling to Rome. He sent a servant on ahead who was to chalk "Est!"—"It is good!"—on the wall of every inn where the wine was good. When the servant got to Montefiascone, he was so taken by the wine that he wrote Est! Est!! Est!!! The bishop

never made it to Rome. He drank too much of the wine and died, as his tombstone in Montefiascone testifies.

Campania This is the home of another famous white, dry flowery Lacrima Christi, made near Naples. Other good, light, dry whites come from the islands of Capri and Ischia. From north of Naples comes Falerno, white and red. Pleasant enough, the modern wines do not come up to the standard of their great ancestor of ancient Rome.

Sardinia The wines of Sardinia tend to be strong, heavy and high in alcohol. The best-known is Vernaccia, which tastes somewhat like sherry.

Sicily Mamertino is another great ancient wine that is still produced today as either a dry or sweet heavy white of golden color. Marsala is, however, the most famous of Sicily. It is a fortified dessert wine with a rich brown color, made of dry white wine mixed with brandy, sweet wine made from semi-dried grapes and grape-juice syrup.

Apulia is the largest wine-producing region in Italy. A great many of the red wines are shipped to other areas to be used in strengthening the local wines. Traditionally, the emphasis has been on quantity rather than quality. Nevertheless, Apulia produces pleasant local wines little known outside the area.

The same is true of the other four Italian regions: Abruzzi, Molise, Calabria and Basilicata. But, with new markets opening up an ever more discerning clientele, there is a definite trend toward making finer wines in all these areas.

A Region-by-Region Look at the Varieties

(Continued from Page 7) and makes a fine aperitif, either alone or in mixed drinks.

Liguria Cinqueterre is a pleasant, aromatic, dry white that should be drunk young. Its name comes from five cliff-side villages where it is grown. The crop must be taken off by hand, so steeply do the terraced cliffs descend to the sea.

Lombardy Valtellina reds are the best and most full-bodied, made, although not exclusively, from the noble nebbiolo grape. The finest growths are Inferno, Sassella and Grumello. Chiaretto del Garda is the name of a group of light reds and rosés grown along the south-eastern shore of Lake Garda. Served cool, they are pleasant all-purpose wines.

Trentino-Alto Adige The Trentino is an Italian-speaking region while the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) is mainly German-speaking. Many of the wines have German names, such as Riesling, Gewürztraminer and Blauburgunder (Pinot Noir), and are largely exported to neighboring Germanic countries, while those of Trentino stay put.

Vin Santo is a type of wine also made in other regions, especially Tuscany, Umbria and Marche. It is a rich, sweet, dessert wine made from grapes pressed only when semi-dried after several months of hanging on wires or lying on straw.

Veneto The Veneto is a great wine-producing region, generally second to Apulia in quantity. It produces some of Italy's best and best-known wines. Bardolino is one of the very good, light, fresh reds of Italy and is made principally from the corvina grape.

Valpolicella, also from the corvina grape, is probably the best-known wine after Chianti outside Italy. It can go with virtually

Businesses Which Help The Industry There are certain wine businesses which do more than make money: They help the industry by encouraging the public, foreign and domestic, to learn about the wines of Italy.

Marco Trimani owns one of the largest and best-stocked wine stores in Rome (20 Via Goito, 00185 Rome). Every year he publishes a complete list of available wines and their prices. But this is not just a list—it is a catalogue of Italian wines, together with descriptions and history (in Italian) of each wine and region. In the Trimani '71, as the list is called, you can find 1888 and 1891 Brunello di Montalcino at 195,000 and 148,000 lire (\$315 and \$240) respectively or 50-year-old Chianti Classico at 25,000 lire (\$40).

Another commercial organization whose work goes beyond the promotion of its members' produce is the Milan-based firm of Winefood Italiana, which groups a number of important winemaking firms from various regions, such as Chianti Melini, which began making Chianti in 1705. The grouping of several already large firms permits greater improvements in equipment and marketing than any single member could realize.

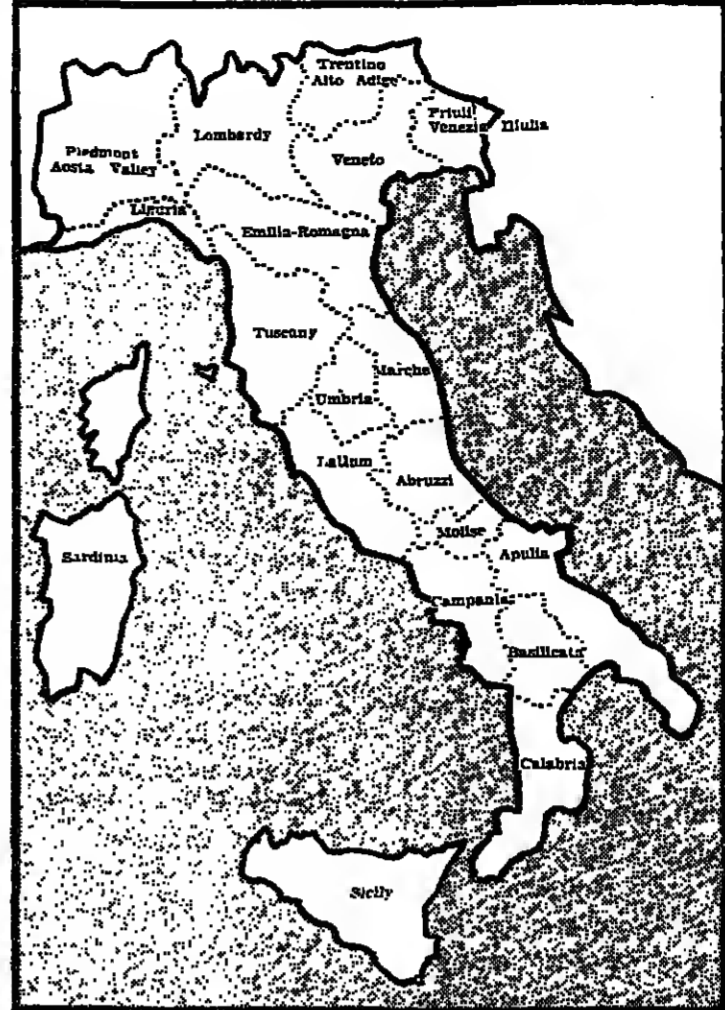
Exporter Further, since the group is a major exporter, especially to Switzerland, Germany, Britain and the United States, it contributes to spreading knowledge of Italian wines abroad. Winefood Italiana has set up a tasting center at Lazise on Lake Garda, due to open this summer, where both vintage and recent wines of all its members will be available for tasting, with company technicians and tasters ready to answer questions.

The wine growers are getting official help from the government in familiarizing the public at home and abroad with Italian wines through the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE). ICE publishes statistics, reports and literature about Italian wine in many languages. It also maintains offices all over the world where information about Italian wines is available.

On the Subject Of Comparison Many people unfamiliar with the wines of a particular country often insist on comparing them to French wines.

There is, however, little point in comparing Italian wines to French because so few conditions are similar. The grape types are usually different, the soil is different, there is far more sun in Italy and the viticulture and vinification are often totally different.

For those who must have comparisons, perhaps the Rhone valley produces wines that most closely resemble Italian wines, for they both tend toward full, even heavy reds and richly aromatic whites, but it is unfair to either



known white wines of Italy. The dry has balance, body and a fine bouquet.

home of a pleasantly light, dry or sweet white with the remarkable name of Est! Est!! Est!!! It seems that a 13th-century wine-loving German hishop, Johann Puggen, was traveling to Rome. He sent a servant on ahead who was to chalk "Est!"—"It is good!"—on the wall of every inn where the wine was good. When the servant got to Montefiascone, he was so taken by the wine that he wrote Est! Est!! Est!!! The bishop

never made it to Rome. He drank too much of the wine and died, as his tombstone in Montefiascone testifies.

Campania This is the home of another famous white, dry flowery Lacrima Christi, made near Naples. Other good, light, dry whites come from the islands of Capri and Ischia. From north of Naples comes Falerno, white and red. Pleasant enough, the modern wines do not come up to the standard of their great ancestor of ancient Rome.

Sardinia The wines of Sardinia tend to be strong, heavy and high in alcohol. The best-known is Vernaccia, which tastes somewhat like sherry.

Sicily Mamertino is another great ancient wine that is still produced today as either a dry or sweet heavy white of golden color. Marsala is, however, the most famous of Sicily. It is a fortified dessert wine with a rich brown color, made of dry white wine mixed with brandy, sweet wine made from semi-dried grapes and grape-juice syrup.

Apulia is the largest wine-producing region in Italy. A great many of the red wines are shipped to other areas to be used in strengthening the local wines. Traditionally, the emphasis has been on quantity rather than quality. Nevertheless, Apulia produces pleasant local wines little known outside the area.

The same is true of the other four Italian regions: Abruzzi, Molise, Calabria and Basilicata. But, with new markets opening up an ever more discerning clientele, there is a definite trend toward making finer wines in all these areas.

if you don't know what "wild" means,



Cinzano does bianco, rosso, dry vermouth

Italy Presses Effort to Improve Quality, Increase Production of Wines

The protection of "denominations of origin" has been a concern of the legislator in Italy since the beginning of the 20th Century when it was first recognized that effective controls were necessary for the expansion of Italian wines into world markets.

Wine, in fact, is a fundamental part of the country's agricultural economy. Italy, it must be remembered, is considered to have the best natural facilities for the cultivation of vines.

The concepts underlying such controls has undergone considerable evolution throughout the years and the present legislation was not easily formulated. Under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture, the National Committee for the Protection of the Denominations of Origin of Wines has been supervising the application of this legislation for the last eight years.

It must be acknowledged that it was not a simple matter in Italy to arrive at the formulation of a law that would be able to support quality production. In fact, the principle that the State would intervene only in the case of wines with the oldest traditions was gradually abandoned. Instead, this intervention was expanded to include all productions worthy of recognition for the purpose of defending them from unfair competition. This intervention, which is open to production zones set up relatively recently, even provides for or encourages in areas suited to quality vine cultivation an orientation toward the production of wines of well defined types.

For vine cultivators, in particular, the regulation also means respect for a discipline not only capable of maintaining production on a quality level but also of stimulating a competitive spirit among operators in the same zone. The operators are encouraged to excel through their choice of vines, their techniques of cultivation and their use of effective techniques of wine-making and control.

The formulation of this discipline in our country was also brought about by the need to give support to quality production in the market place and to assure their advantages over unqualified wines.

Thus, Italy's policy of emphasizing the quality and authenticity of its wine production is well known.

The law providing norms for the protection of the denominations of origin of our wines was enacted in 1963. Article 1 establishes that "by denomination of

the origin of wines is meant the geographical names and geographical qualifications of the corresponding zones of production—whether or not accompanied by the names of the vines or other indications—used to designate the wines originating in that area and the wine characteristics that are a product of the vines and the natural conditions of that environment."

Another very important norm completes Article 1: the zone of production may also include, aside from the area indicated in the denomination of origin, the nearby terrain if it has similar, natural conditions and, at the date of enactment of the decree, has been producing, for at least ten years, wines sold with the same denomination. This may be done so long as the wines have similar chemico-physical, organoleptic characteristics and are produced with grapes from the traditional vines of the zone. Also the wine must be made by methods generally used in that zone.

Article 2 establishes that the denominations of origin are classified as follows:

- Simple denominations of origin;
- Controlled denomination of origin;
- Controlled and guaranteed denomination of origin.

These different categories of denominations were developed to guarantee the prestige of quality wines by providing a definite base of control. The present legislation therefore establishes the following production criteria for control of the denominations of origin:

- a) The denomination of origin of the wine;
- b) The delimitation of the zone of production of the grapes;
- c) The conditions of production;
- d) The maximum yield of the grapes in must or wine;
- e) The physico-chemical and organoleptic characteristics of the wine, as well as the minimum natural alcoholic strength;
- f) Regulation, conditions and eventual territorial limits.

The production criteria are one of the foundations of the system of controlled denominations of origin. The defense of the interests of the producers of these wines

is further assured by the creation of a List of Vines and by the annual production declaration.

This discipline was initiated by a permanent institution, the National Committee, composed essentially of qualified experts and authoritative representatives in this field.

The production of the denomination of origins by now covers more than 100 typical wines, including the most prestigious names in Italian wine production.

But the fact remains that the policy of quality—in the largest sense—requires that Italy must act in two different realms: production and markets.

On the level of production, the more specialized cultivations are replacing the mixed ones. This and improved techniques of cultivation are the basis of greater production.

In this way, old forms of production that no longer respond to the new criteria of consumption are eliminated. In this way, also, production costs are reduced and products are made more easily accessible to the consumers, including those in other countries.

The market, on the other hand, is a most important consideration. It is really the market that determines the product, the conditions of its supply, the conditions of its use. And it is the tastes, habits and customs of the consumer that determine the market's trend. Furthermore, Community regulations, in order to offer the necessary price guarantees, establish precise measures in the internal markets, with the aid of private storage and distillation.

But, above all, it is by virtue of free circulation of the product that the consumer is able to make his choice of quality and price. It is this freedom of choice that will determine the development of Italian wine production. Italian wine producers are facing a vital challenge. For some time now, they have been responding to that challenge.

It is a question of carrying on the effort to improve quality, thereby responding to the tastes of the consumer, who is increasingly harder to please. It is question of continuing the effort to reduce costs, thereby assuring Italy's competitive capability in Community markets. And, finally, it is a question of carrying on the effort, on an associational level, to integrate and extend the existing market network, to give it a more effective organizational consistency.



The Honorable Lorenzo Natali
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

The Honorable Lorenzo Natali, Parliamentary Deputy, was born in Florence on October 2, 1922, and presently resides in L'Aquila. A leader in the Catholic youth organizations and director, during the clandestine period, of Christian Democratic youth groups in L'Aquila, he served as a volunteer in the ranks of the Italian Liberation Corps. Wounded in combat, he was decorated for bravery and received recognition as a war invalid. During the postwar period, he held several important positions in the city and province of L'Aquila. He was a Councilor of the municipality of L'Aquila and Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party. First elected Deputy of L'Aquila district in 1948, he has been re-elected in this capacity for all succeeding legislatures. He has held various important positions in the party and in government, the most recent of which are Minister of the Merchant Marine, Minister of Public Works in the second Leone government, Minister for Tourism and the Arts in the first Rumor government. Again chosen Minister of Public Works in Rumor's second cabinet and Minister of Agriculture in Rumor's third government, he was re-confirmed in the latter position in the present government of the Hon. Emilio Colombo.

WINES OF ITALY WITH A CONTROLLED DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN

(Denominazione di origine controllata — D.O.C.)

VAL D'AOSTA

- Donnaz
- Enfer
- PIEMONTE
- Sizzano
- Boca
- Fara
- Ghemme
- Carema
- Erbaluce di Caluso
- Caluso passito
- Brachetto d'Acqui
- Rubino di Cantavenna
- Barbera del Monferrato
- Gattinara
- Asti Spumante
- Barbaresco
- Barolo
- Barbera d'Alba
- Nebbiolo d'Alba

- Malvasia di Casorzo d'Asti
- Barbera d'Asti

LOMBARDIA

- Valtellina
- Botticino
- Franciacorta
- Riviera del Garda
- Colli Morenici M. del Garda
- Lugana
- Cellatica
- Oltrepò Pavese
- Tocai di S. Martino della Battaglia

TRENTINO, ALTO ADIGE

- Lago di Caldaro
- Caldaro
- S. Maddalena
- Terlano
- Meranese di Collina

- Trentino
- Teroldego Rotaliano

FRIULI, VENEZIA, GIULIA

- Collio Goriziano
- Colli Orientali del Friuli
- Grave del Friuli

VENETO

- Tocai di Lison
- Bianco di Custoza
- Prosecco di Conegliano Valdobbiadene
- Soave e Recioto di Soave
- Bardolino
- Valpolicella
- Recioto di Valpolicella
- Colli Euganei
- Gambellara
- Breganze
- Merlot di Pramaggiore

- Vini del Piave
- Cabernet di Pramaggiore

LIGURIA, CINQUETERRE-EMILIA, ROMAGNA

- Gutturmo dei Colli Piacentini
- Lambrusco grasparossa di Castelvetro
- Lambrusco di Sorbara
- Lambrusco Salamino di S. Croce
- Lambrusco Reggiano
- Sangiovese e Albana di Romagna

TOSCANA

- Rosso delle Colline Lucchesi
- Montecarlo
- Vernaccia di S. Gimignano
- Chianti

- Brunello di Montalcino
- Nobile di Montepulciano
- Elba
- Bianco di Pitigliano
- La Parrina

MARCHE

- Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi
- Rosso Conero
- Rosso Piceno
- Verdicchio di Matelica
- Vernaccia di Serrapetrona
- Sangiovese dei Colli Pesaresi
- Bianchetto del Metauro

UMBRIA

- Torgiano
- Orvieto

LAZIO

- Colli Albani
- Colli Lanuvini
- Marino
- Velletri
- Frascati
- Trebbiano Sangiovese e Merlot d'Aprilia
- Cori
- Est! Est! Est! Est! di Montefiascone

ABRUZZI E MOLISE

- Montepulciano d'Abruzzo

SARDEGNA

- Vernaccia di Oristano

CAMPANIA

- Greco di Tufo
- Taurasi Ischia

PUGLIA

- San Severo
- Castel del Monte
- Locorotondo
- Martina Franca
- Ostuni

BASILICATA

- Aghianico del Vulture

CALABRIA

- Ciro

SICILIA

- Marsala
- Etna
- Moscato Passito di Pantelleria
- Alcanto
- Appunti d'Alcanto

سازمان ايجاز

Eurobonds

Market Closes Healthy Quarter With Currency Questions Pending

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, April 4.—The first 1971 quarter went out like a lion on the Eurobond market last week with one new dollar issue priced, three dollar financing plans announced...

Last week, with European rate reductions cutting chunks of cash free to look for new homes, the situation reached the dramatic stage...

The situation has its good points. Despite the \$125 billion worth of financing done in the first three months of the year...

The big "hot" is how the secondary market, just recovering from the price-depressing early-year rush of new issues, will be hit by the new, unsettling foreign exchange developments...

In the money markets, the jitters have been developing since U.S. banks began to heavily unwind their Eurodollar positions...

Most of the expected fund flows would be in money markets, but should the dollar-selling fireworks of last Thursday and Friday spill over into this week...

The surprise of last week was American Metal Climax's announcement that it was coming back for another \$20 million of Eurobond financing...

Technically, of course, it is a new issue. And the net result is that the company will get \$12 million more of the longer-term

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970, and 1969. Rows include Commodity Index, Total loans, Steel prod, Auto production, Daily oil prod, Freight car loadings, Elec. Prv. kw-hr., and Business failures.

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, railroads, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: February, Prior Month, 1970, and 1969. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Money supply, Personal income, and Construct contracts.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics...

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money it wanted than looked possible a month ago. And it will get the full \$50 million it was originally after before being forced to cut back to \$30 million by deteriorating market conditions.

Slow Tide of U.S. Retail Sales, Heavy Going Of Dollar Abroad Leave Market Becalmed

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, April (NYT)—The gains of the United States were still making halting headway last week as it entered the normally more placid waters of the second quarter...

Concern over the basically uninspiring performance of the economy and over the renewed troubles of the dollar in the foreign-exchange markets has contained the interest of the financial world in recent days...

For the most part, the stock market is currently becalmed, as investors await more positive indications on the course of business...

The stock market seemed to be temporarily tired this week after its exciting first quarter, when the Dow Jones industrial average jumped about 65 points to the area of 905 under a record volume of trading...

There was little in either the economic or the political news last week to motivate movement in the market in either direction.

The most heartening developments were the 0.5 percent increase in factory orders reported for February; the moderate 2.1 of 1 percent rise in the wholesale index for industrial commodities during March and the reduction of 1 percentage point

in their central bank rates by Great Britain and West Germany.

The gain in factory orders might have aroused greater interest had it not indicated a tapering of the recent upward trend. Similarly, the 0.6 percent increase in the leading economic indicators for February was substantially less than the 1.3 percent advance reported in January.

When data on such key economic indicators as industrial production, personal income and the gross national product for March and the first quarter are available over the next two weeks, they, too, are likely to follow the economic surge following the end of the General Motors strike last year...

available over the next two weeks, they, too, are likely to follow the economic surge following the end of the General Motors strike last year...

If the economy is to generate the strong upward thrust needed to activate a greater portion of idle plant capacity, now estimated at more than 35 percent, and to reduce the unemployment rate from the 6 percent level, it will need the stimulus of much more vigorous public spending than has been seen so far in 1971.

Only one week remains in the Easter selling season—the second busiest period for apparel at retail establishments each year—and the word from the nation's merchants is that only a moderate upturn has occurred so far.

Total retail sales for the week ended March 27 were reported by the Commerce Department at \$7.31 billion, a gain of only 4 percent over the volume achieved in the comparable week of last year...

The greater availability of money and the sharply reduced interest rates on mortgages (7 to 7 1/2 percent, compared with 8 1/2 percent only four months ago) has had a profound impact in spurring housing activity, especially on multifamily homes and existing houses.

But the aggressively easy-money policy being pursued by the Federal Reserve and the continued inflation in the United States have also had an adverse effect. They have led to a big

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market finished mixed last week in moderate trading.

Brokers attributed the indifferent trend to profit-taking and the absence of bullish economic news. A good portion of the activity on the Amex came from block transactions last week. This was said to reflect an attempt to improve the financial picture of their first-quarter balance sheets.

The mixed tone of the market was not reflected by the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 26.20, up 0.16. Declines outnumbered advances in three of five trading sessions.

Volume on the Amex rose to 25,242,580 shares from 23,561,870 in the preceding week. The most actively-traded issue on the exchange last week was the Orlinone Co., which advanced 1 3/8 to 30 3/8.

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Over-Counter Market

Table listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like AAI Corp, ABCO Inc, and many others.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg%

Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg%

Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg%

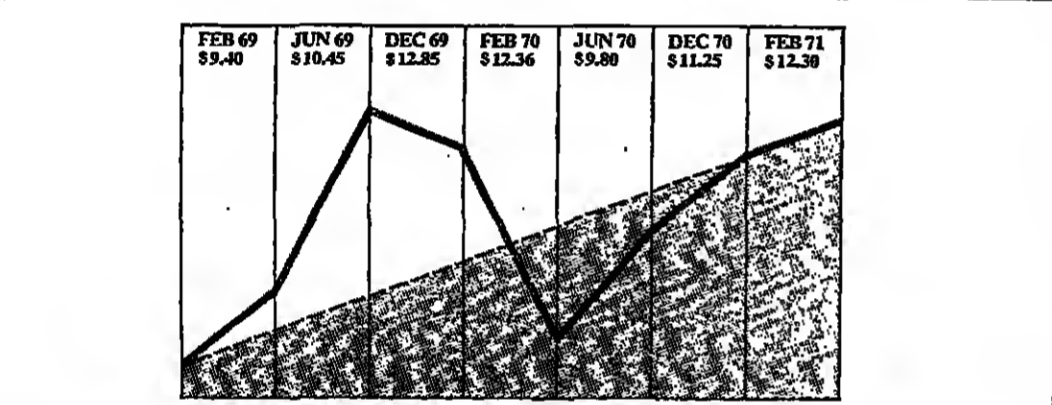
Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net chg%

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Bond Sales

Table with columns: Sale No., High, Low, Last, Net. Lists various bond sales with their respective prices and net amounts.

Insurance Stocks

Table listing insurance stocks with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes companies like American Life, National Life, etc.

International Bonds

Table listing international bonds with columns: Units of Account, Price, Change. Includes various international government and corporate bonds.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table listing bank stock quotations with columns: Bank Name, Price, Change. Includes Citicorp, Chase, etc.

Paris Amusements

Text about Paris amusements, mentioning Pinchas Zukerman and the English Chamber Orchestra.

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Libyan Price Sets Pattern In Oil Deals

Other Mediterranean Sources to Fall in Line. Tripoli, Libya, April 4 (UPI). It was a multimillion-dollar...

Watching Dollar, Retail Woes

The stock market lies becalmed. month Treasury bills, for example, have risen in rate from 3.30 percent to 3.60 percent since mid-March.

Rich Oil Reported At El-Alamein

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Gennaro Boston Associati, S.p.A. has become

The Boston Consulting Group

and the election of ROBERT E. LIENHARD Chairman

Manager in millions

Table listing names and amounts: Morgan & Cie, Lehman Brothers, S.G. Warburg, etc.

The Boston Consulting Group Via Agnello, 6/1 - Milano

2 April, 1971

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Not a New Issue

301,200 Shares

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Class A Common Stock

The undersigned has acted as agent for both the buyers and the sellers.

MODEL, ROLAND & CO., INC.

NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS

Treasury Bills

Table listing Treasury bills with columns: Date, Bid, Asked, Yield. Includes various maturities.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table listing N.Y. Stock Exchange with columns: Week Ended, Sales, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices.

American Exchange

Table listing American Exchange with columns: Week Ended, Sales, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices.

Market Averages

Table listing Market Averages with columns: Week Ended, Sales, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices.

Train, Power Threats

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—Britain faced a new railway strike today, with locomotive engineers set to start a go-slow and overtime ban at midnight.

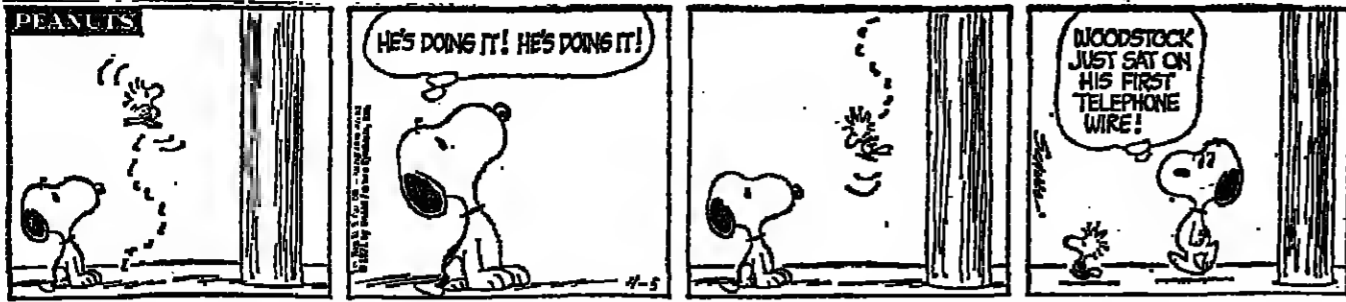
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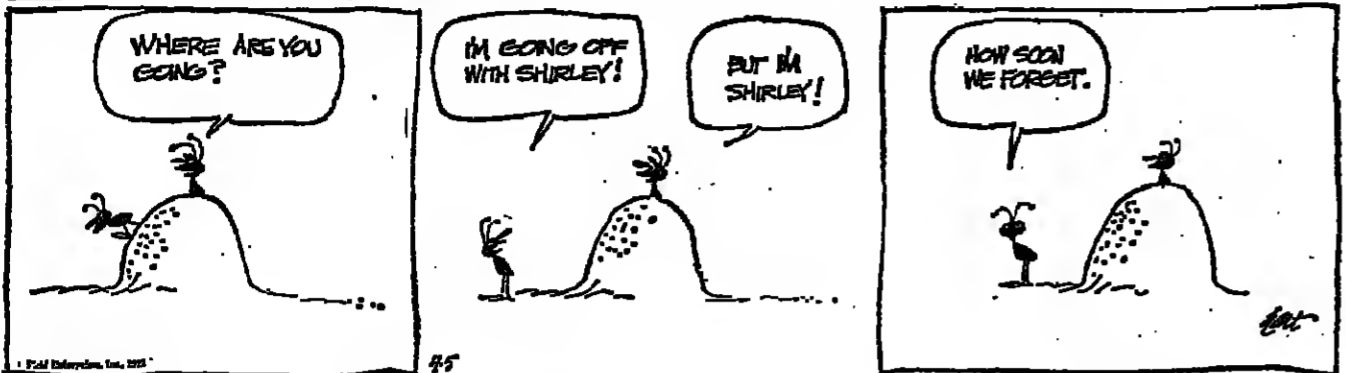
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PEANUTS



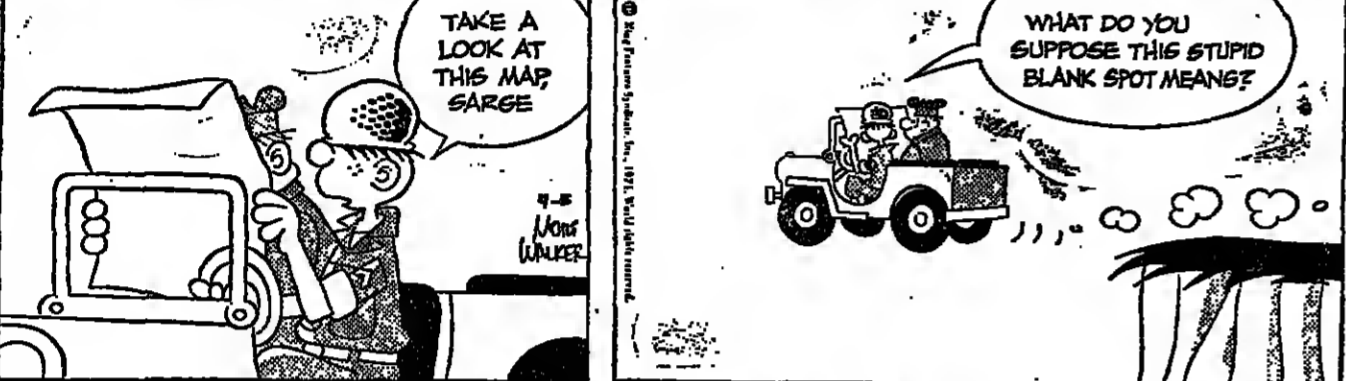
B.C.



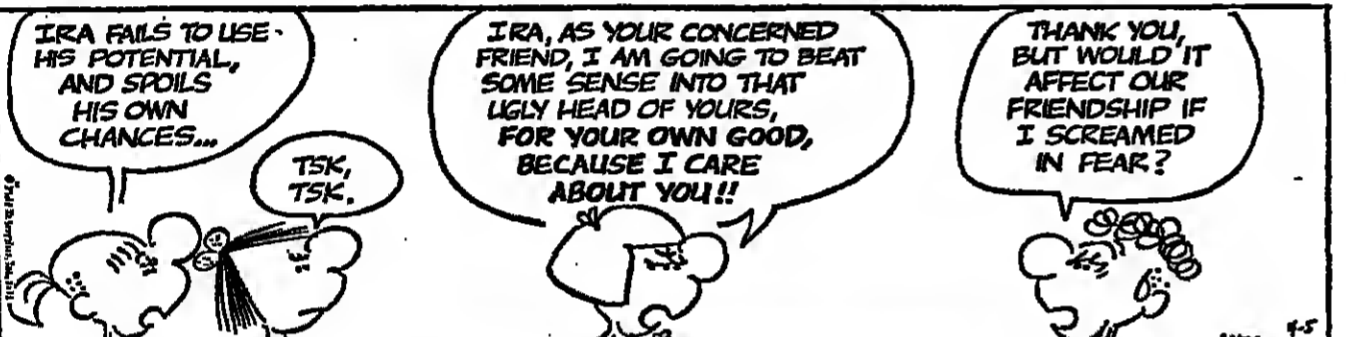
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



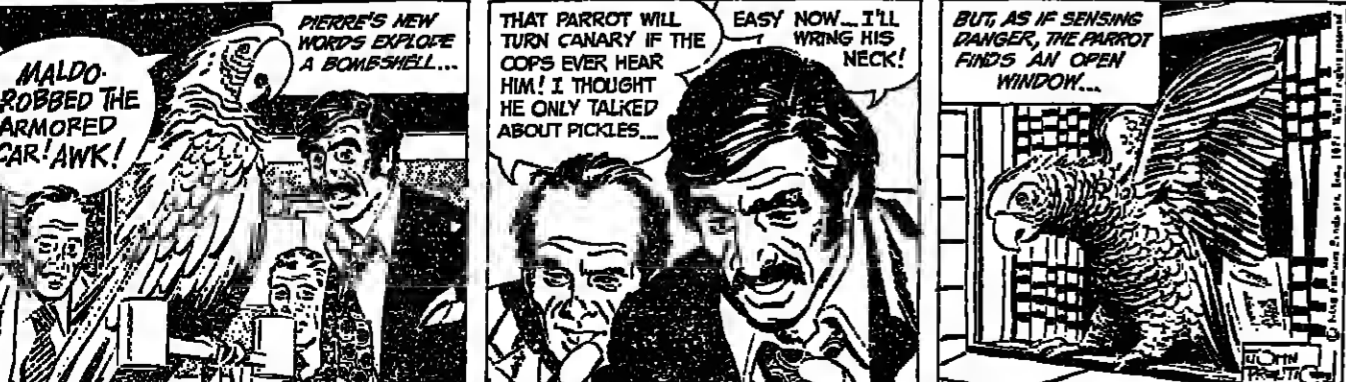
REX MORGAN



POOCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

South became ambitious on the diagrammed hand, taken from tournament play, when his partner supported hearts, and East intervened in spades...

NORTH: ♠ 976, ♥ Q75, ♦ 1097, ♣ KJ72. WEST: ♠ 103, ♥ 62, ♦ KQ6432, ♣ Q108. EAST: ♠ KQJ8542, ♥ J83, ♦ 5, ♣ 63. SOUTH (D): ♠ A, ♥ AK1094, ♦ AJ8, ♣ A954.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ 2 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass. West led the spade ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with a grid of letters and words to be formed. Includes a cartoon of a reckless driver.

BOOKS

THE ABORTION: An Historical Romance 1966. By Richard Brautigan. Simon & Schuster. 226 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask. 'THE ABORTION' Richard Brautigan's new novel, is not almost evenly down the middle. Half of it is amiable fantasy, half realistic documentary...

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with a grid and clues. Includes a cartoon of a man with a parrot.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page.

Senators Face Athletics

'71 Baseball Season Today Meets Hockey, Basketball

By Joseph Durso



Billy Martin... a leader again

The new ballpark at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, a \$45-million project...

The opening of the new season will be more placid than last year's start...

New Senators One year ago, McLain was under suspension for bookmaking activities...

As for Allen, he will be making his bow tonight for the Dodgers...

The Reds, in fact, already rank as the No. 1 team...

Chicago Cubs, New York Mets and St. Louis Cardinals...

Ortles Still Strong In the American League, the chief business will involve the annual chase of the Baltimore Orioles...

Behind the Dodgers and Reds, the Houston Astros are expected to make a comeback...

The fortunes of two other challengers in the West, San Francisco and Atlanta...

In the National League's East, the Pittsburgh Pirates added Nelson Briles...

On Friday night, the Pacers were sparked by Bob Netolicky's 18 points...

Colones 116, Floridians 112 Louis Dampier's ten-foot bank shot...

Virginia 113, Nets 105 Virginia outscored New York 15-8...

Colones 116, Floridians 112 Louis Dampier's ten-foot bank shot...

Virginia 113, Nets 105 Virginia outscored New York 15-8...

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NBA Bucks Advance In Playoff Defeat Warriors; Bullets Gain

MADISON, Wis., April 4 (UPI).—The Milwaukee Bucks played nearly perfect basketball for three quarters...

The Bucks shot 59 percent from the field in the first half to take a 69-35 lead...

At one point early in the fourth quarter, Milwaukee had built up a 20-point lead...

Jack Marin led the Bullets with 33 points, four assists and 18 rebounds...

Chicago Cubs, New York Mets and St. Louis Cardinals...

Indiana, Utah Take 2-0 Leads In ABA Playoffs

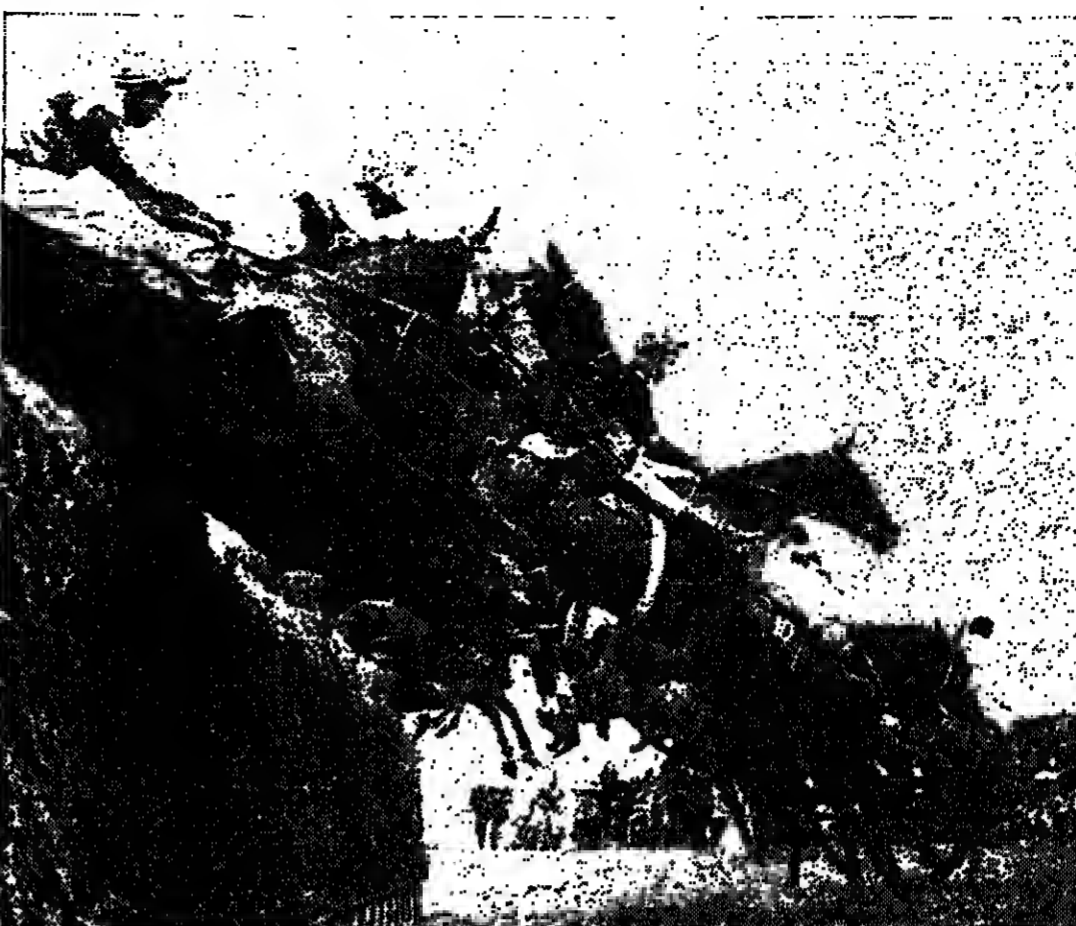
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OVER A HURDLE—Some of the 38 horses in Saturday's Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree clear the infamous Becher's Brook fence...

Specify Jumps to Aintree Victory

LIVERPOOL, England, April 4 (AP).—Specify, a 28-to-1 shot, passed four horses over the last 50 yards today to win by a neck...

The victory gave the Bullets the series, 4-3, and moved them into the play off against the New York Knicks...

Indiana, Utah Take 2-0 Leads In ABA Playoffs

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Russians Win Title In Hockey Defeat Sweden For 9th in Row

GENEVA, April 4 (UPI).—Russia scored four goals in the third period last night to beat Sweden, 6-3...

The Czechs, who beat fourth-placed Finland, 4-2, earlier yesterday, would have won the title if Sweden had beaten the Russians...

At the end, only 12 horses were still running out of the starting field of 38.

Going over the last fence, Sandy Sprite had the lead from Bowgenio, with Black Secret a close third...

Alfa Romeo Halts Domination Of Porsche in Sports Car Race

BRANDS HATCH, England, April 4 (UPI).—Porsche's domination of this year's world Sports Car championship was broken here today by Alfa Romeo...

Indiana, Utah Take 2-0 Leads In ABA Playoffs

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4 (UPI).—Freddie Lewis sank two free throws with two seconds left...

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Virginia 113, Nets 105 Virginia outscored New York 15-8...

Colones 116, Floridians 112 Louis Dampier's ten-foot bank shot...

Texas A & M Led by Running Mills Brothers

AUSTIN, April 4 (AP).—Texas A&M's world-record 880-yard out-let, anchored by champion sprinter Curtis Mills...

The Aggie running order was Donnie Rogers, Rocke Woods, Marvin Mills and Curtis Mills...

Indiana, Utah Take 2-0 Leads In ABA Playoffs

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4 (UPI).—Freddie Lewis sank two free throws with two seconds left...

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Colones 116, Floridians 112 Louis Dampier's ten-foot bank shot...

Funseth Leads Greensboro

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 4 (AP).—Rod Funkesh charged out of the pack with a six-under-par 65 and took sole control of the top spot in the third round...

Funseth had a 54-hole total of 204, nine-under-par on the 7,094-yard Seagriff Country Club golf course.

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The Scoreboard

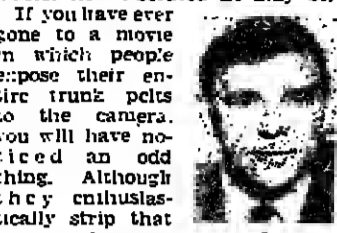
Table with sports scores: ALPINE SKIING, AMERICAN LEAGUE, NATIONAL LEAGUE, ABA Eastern Division, ABA Western Division, HOCKEY, GOLF, TENNIS, BASEBALL.

Observer

The Well Dressed Face

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—A man's face is the most carefully selected part of his wardrobe. It is also the one piece of clothing he will never be caught removing in public, or even in private, no matter how liberated he may be.



Baker

If you have ever gone to a movie, you will notice that the faces of the actors in which people expose their entire trunk parts to the camera, you will have noticed an odd thing. Although they enthusiastically strip that vast at least on the movie screen—expressionless area between Adams' apple and throat, never do they undress their faces.

Sometimes, of course, a man will become very drunk and let his face come undressed in public.

If you accidentally happen upon a man sleeping, you will usually catch him with his face down. This is always embarrassing. Seeing that rarely glimpsed mystery, the naked human face, you are reminded that you, too, there under your gaudy whiskers and beautiful chiseled jaw muscles, are hiding something that you never dared look at.

Until a few years ago, men's face wear had been remarkably stable for many years. There was the snare for all social and public occasions, the level-eyed and thin-tipped and businessy and the crinkly squinted-eye with lips for love, amplified to include a dilated nostril for passion.

This is still the basic facial garb of most of our great public men, presumably because it is the same dress worn by most of the silent majority who, presumably, took it up because they saw it on the faces of our great public men.

Every wardrobe, naturally, requires some accent point, some trimming, which will make a statement, even if false, about its individuality. Just as the necktie is used to relieve the conformity of the gray suit that supports the well-dressed face.

For this purpose the nose may be hung with something as obvious as eyeglasses, in the manner of Senator Goldwater.

Arizona Teacher Loses Her Job

Witch Scare Casts an Evil Spell

By Jerry Cohen

TUCSON, ARIZ.—I surely would have been burned at the stake by now if this had happened in 17th-century Salem," said Anne Stewart, smothering back her long sobbing sobs to expost the node of her pointed left ear.

Mrs. Stewart, wrinkle-free at 47, laughed easily. Quite unlike a witch's cackle. But for all her good humor, Mrs. Stewart's remark was no exaggeration.

Mrs. Stewart, according to Tucson school officials, has passed herself off as a witch and has taught witchcraft to students in her high school English classes.

"Incredible," Mrs. Stewart said. "The most ridiculous thing I've ever heard of, says her husband, also a teacher. Nevertheless, the accusation has cost Mrs. Stewart her job at Flowering Wells High School, in a politically conservative neighborhood on the north edge of the city.

She was suspended from teaching last Nov. 25 "It was my birthdays—would you believe it and last month was notified she would not be rehired next year.

Court Suit

Mrs. Stewart—who has taught 11 years at the school—responded with a court suit asking that school administrators be forced to reinstate her.

How did such an imbroglio ever develop in 20th-century America? "You have to start," said Mrs. Stewart, "with the autumn of 1969 when Dr. Byrd Granger—Soc's a University of Arizona expert on witchcraft and folklore—was invited by a social studies teacher to speak at the school."

"During the talk . . . Dr. Granger described the physical attributes of a witch. When she did, I didn't have to look in a mirror to know I had them. A witch, she said, has blond hair, blue or green eyes, a high peak and likes to wear devil's green—a color between lime and chartreuse. That's my favorite."

"Then she said a positive sign was a pointed left ear with a node. All the blonde teachers and students immediately reached up to touch their left ears when she said that. I didn't have to, I knew without touching mine that I had a node."



Anne Stewart, the "witch" of Tucson.

"I like to get kids involved," she explained. "I teach American literature, among other things. Although I've never had a unit in the occult, we do delve into early American folklore and witchcraft. It was good fun and it stimulated them."

Toward the end of the 1970 school year, Mrs. Stewart initiated a project she now thinks heightened the sorcerer's image that students were attaching to her.

To revive lagging interest of her literature students she suggested "rinding out what astrology is about." And about the same time an instructor teaching folklore asked her to

dress up and play the part of a witch for the class. She did.

"When those eighth-graders (14-year-olds) entered high school this fall," she said, "many of them came up to me and said, 'I'll bet you really are a witch.'"

Mrs. Stewart said that by then she thought it was better to soft-pedal such talk. She continued to accept such comments in high spirits, though, even when students began greeting her: "Hi, witchie."

"But," she insisted during an interview in her home, "I never told anyone I was a witch. I just said I had the physical characteristics of a witch, and the kids chose to believe I was one. It was more fun that way."

Ebony Cross

During the interview, Mrs. Stewart wore an ebony cross around her collar. "I've worn it ever since the suspicion because a real witch would never dare wear a cross and I want to show I've been defamed," she said. "It's been in the family since 1350. It was my great-grandmother's."

Mrs. Stewart also has changed her hairstyle, so the widow's peak doesn't show. "It may be a bit of showmanship," she said, "but what the hell. I'm the dramatic, flamboyant type and not one to be content sitting quietly by, saying little, I never have been."

Her husband, William Stewart, thinks that very flamboyance—which he admires as at the root of his wife's present problem. Mr. Stewart, who now calls his wife "Witchie-Poo," also insists that his wife has an extrasensory perception. "I've felt it working," he said. Mrs. Stewart reluctantly agrees.

Does she think it possible that her ESP could mean that she is a witch? "I don't believe so," she replied. "But I guess I can't be positive. Yeah, I've wondered. The physical attributes said the ESP, you know. But I've asked myself: Why me? Don't I have enough problems as it is?"

Associated Press

PEOPLE: Toots Shor's Closed By Tax Collectors

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has closed the doors of Toots Shor's restaurant for 30 years the New York meeting place for celebrities from the political, sports and theatrical worlds—because of \$45,000 in unpaid income taxes for the last two quarters of 1970. So sudden was the seizure by the IRS that customers arriving to keep luncheon dates on Friday first got the news from a notice hastily posted on the door. Stunned, one habitue, recalling that owner Bernard Shor started his career as a bouncer at the old Leon and Eddie's night spot, predicted that Toots "will bounce back again."

The sentiment was obviously shared by the restaurateur himself, who called a meeting of his 180 employees, disclosed his tax problems, reminisced on the President's heavyweight champion and stars who frequented his "joint" for three decades, and concluded that "I'll be open again in three or four weeks." As a government man took an inventory of booze, crows and furnishings, however, some patrons were less sanguine. "The character of New York has changed," lamented one regular. "People don't sit up all night in saloons any more, and people who do, go to those young places on the East Side."

ENGAGED: English-born actress Olivia Hussey, 19, who starred in the film "Romeo and Juliet" in 1968 and was said to have captured the fancy of Prince Charles, and Dino Martin, 30, son of American singer Dean Martin, according to the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, which reported the couple will marry April 19 in Las Vegas. Princess Chantal, 25, youngest daughter of the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, and Francois-Xavier de Sambucy de Soregue, 27, a French nobleman currently working for IBM. The royal marriage is expected in the summer of 1972.

MARRIED: Michigan shipowner an former Monarchs party leader Achille Lauro, 32, and Eliana Merolla, a 35-year-old actress, at a private mass in Naples, where Lauro, known in the past for such campaign tactics as handing out left spoils to voters with the right ones to follow after the election, met his bride 15 years ago when she competed in a beauty contest sponsored by the U.S. Navy. She had finished second and complained to Lauro, who made it up to her by producing an \$800,000 film.

THE WINNER—Severine, 21, of Mnaon, belts out "Un Bacc, un Arbre, une Rue" to take top honors in the 16th Eurovision Song Contest, watched by scores of millions Saturday night.

"The Blue Countess," and giving the star role to Miss Merolla, whose screen name is Kim Capri. The film flopped but Lauro didn't. EVIDENCE: The record for the world's shortest marriage, according to Boston Judge Robert G. Wilson, who granted a divorce to Raquel Caballos, an immigrant from Colombia. One hour after her 1968 wedding to Edgar Caballos, said the judge, the couple had a roaring argument over where to honeymoon. He wanted New York; she chose Florida. Edgar then slapped Raquel in the face and walked out, never to return.

Albert Desario wants a court injunction to stop his former lawyer from describing him as "The Boston Strangler," reports the AP, and the lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, has been ordered to court this week to answer the request. Desario, 38, serving a life sentence for assaults on four women, has pointed out that although at his trial he was said to have been the man who strangled 11 other women in Boston, he was never tried for those murders. Authorities said he was not prosecuted because of lack of evidence. Desario, dismissed Bailey 14 months ago, and his new lawyers, led by Bailey, filed a recent TV show: "Al Desario is The Boston Strangler and I have evidence to prove it."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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SITUATIONS WANTED. ENGLISH BOY, 18, polished Public House waiter in London. In some looking for any work for London. Contact: Herald, Paris.

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